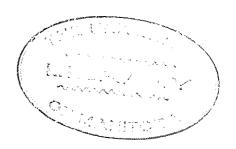


(169)

A FIRST GREEK COURSE

BY

W. H. D. ROUSE, LITT.D. HEAD-MASTER OF THE PERSE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE



LONDON

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PREFACE

This book has been compiled as part of a reformed school curriculum. The principles of this reform cannot be discussed here; it must be enough to say, that Greek finds a place, not at the beginning, but towards the end of the school course, being begun in the Fourth Form (average age 14½ to 15). At this stage the boy's mind is more mature, and having been carefully trained by means of French and Latin, he is able to make rapid progress. Two terms (or less) are enough to work through this book; and in the third term an easy author may be begun, the grammar being revised along with the author. For the convenience of teachers, a Companion Reader has been compiled, which includes a number of stories, each complete in itself.

It is quite possible that the book may be found suitable for those who begin Greek earlier, but their progress will of course be slower the earlier they begin.

As regards the method of use, I assume that the master will do as much as possible viva voce. Specimens of this method are given here and there, but it is not intended that they be kept to slavishly: they are specimens only. The essence of any such method is, that it be fresh and spontaneous; and the master must be ready to use his material in conversation on the spur of the moment. But conversation is not meant to take the place of construing and writing. All three must go on

side by side: construing, not to teach English (which is taught separately), but to make sure that the meaning of the Greek is understood; writing, to give accuracy, and to fix new facts in the mind; conversation, as a means of practice. The place of conversation is to make the boys quick; to give them continued drill in using their material with slight but definite changes (I for you, am for are, etc.); and, not least, to bring the Greek into close connection with their lives. We use a great deal of conversation which is not hinted at here, carrying on much of the business of the class-room in Greek.

There are a few novelties in the arrangement which will, I hope, prove to be useful. With the very alphabet we are able to begin with a piece of genuine Greek literature, quotation from Kallias's Grammatike Theoria (Athenaeus, p. 454): for this idea I have to thank Prof. J. E. B. Mayor, who has taken the liveliest interest in our experiment. I have used one or two liberties with the text, which I hope the author's ghost will forgive, in consideration of the wide advertisement I have given < to his work. The declensions are begun with the Adjective, which, being like the Latin bonus, is easily remembered, and thus the chief forms of two declensions are mastered at once. Similarly, the participle ων gives the type for a large number of adjectival and nominal forms. For the rest, I have been guided by expediency, placing first the forms which are most wanted. A scientific order is not necessary in learning; once learnt, the matter can easily be revised in a scientific order by aid of the Compendium (p. 89). Those who have not tried may think that too much is given in each exercise, but this will not be found to be true. At 14 or 15 a boy who has learnt Latin grammar thoroughly can get over Greek at a great pace. It is not intended that a whole exercise should be always done at each lesson; each master must decide for

himself how much he can get through. It is easy to divide them.

The book was first used in manuscript for a year; then printed and used for a year in proof; finally, with many alterations which use suggested, it was reprinted and used for a third year. I think, therefore, that I may safely call it a practical book. My thanks are due to my friend and fellowworker, Mr. W. H. S. Jones, for his criticisms and suggestions, most of which are embodied in it. I thank also the publisher most sincerely for allowing me to keep the book in type so long.

The reading extracts are all taken from Greek authors; it may be left as a pleasant exercise for those who use the book, to find out where they come from. A certain amount of compression or alteration has sometimes been necessary, and a few un-Attic constructions and words have been changed, for which changes I make no apology. The conversations are invented.

I am confident that a fair trial of the method assumed in this book, combined, of course, with a reorganised curriculum, will show that those who attack the study of Greek are under a misapprehension. I am quite ready to admit that classical education, as it is understood in this country, is a failure. There are, indeed, some boys whom nothing can spoil; there are many clever boys who learn a great deal, and who at 19 are chock-full of information. These do not suffer so much as might be expected. But as an education it is a failure; because it does not teach even these clever boys to use their intelligence as they could be taught to do, and because it makes the average boy dull, unintelligent, and a hater of all intellectual exercise. It does not follow, however, that the failure is due to the subject. That the adversary may not twist

my words to suit his own purpose, I add, that the modern substitutes for classics do not seem to me to be any better: all our schools are spoilt by the same faults of cram, early specialising, and mercenary aims. Greek, however, can be learnt with profit and enjoyment by the average boy, so that in less than a year he can read the *Apology* of Socrates; and all that is paid for that result is one lesson of three-quarters of an hour a day. That is not a heavy price to pay for the key to the finest instrument of human speech, and it does not involve neglecting anything. On the contrary: along with it the boy may thoroughly study his own tongue, may learn to use it and to understand and enjoy English literature, may win a serviceable knowledge of French and Latin, may have the usual drill in mathematics, and may do a very fair amount of natural science.

W. H. D. ROUSE.

NOTE TO THIRD EDITION

In the third edition a few minor corrections have been made, and the list of Parts of Common Irregular Verbs has been considerably extended.

W. H. D. ROUSE.

February, 1916.

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I.—THE ALPHABET

The names Epsīlon (ϵ), Omīcron (ϵ), Hypsīlon (ϵ), and Omega (ϵ) are late, and were not used by the Greeks of the classical age,

Z ζ dz $\bar{\xi}$ $\bar{\eta}\tau a$ $\bar{\epsilon}$ (as in French fée, $\bar{\eta}\tau a$ $\bar{\epsilon}$ the ta $\bar{\epsilon}$ i (as in French lie, $\bar{\epsilon}$) $\bar{\epsilon}$ \bar	Γ Δ E	γ 8	b g (as in <i>good</i>) ¹ d	γάμμα δέλτα	gamma delta ei (pron. as two
Γ γ β	Γ Δ E	γ 8	g (as in <i>good</i>)¹ d	γάμμα δέλτα	gamma delta ei (pron. as two
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$egin{array}{c} \Delta \ E \end{array}$	δ	d	$\delta \dot{\epsilon} \lambda au a$	delta ei (pron. as two
E ε (as in wet) εἰ (pron. as two short sound combined, ĕy) zēta (pron. dzēta Eta η εἰ (as in French fée, German See) θ θ th¹ (as in French lie, liθτα iōta lit) θ η	E Z				ei (pron. as two
Z ζ dz $\xi \hat{\eta} \tau a$ $\bar{\epsilon}$ (as in French fée, $\bar{\eta} \tau a$ $\bar{\epsilon}$ the ta $\bar{\epsilon}$ i (as in French lie, $\bar{\epsilon}$) K κ k $\bar{\kappa}$ k	Z	€	e (as in wet)	€i 	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				İ	short sounds
H η \bar{e} (as in French $f\acute{e}e$, $\bar{\eta}\tau a$ $\bar{e}ta$ $\bar{e}ta$ Θ			_	. *	combined, ĕy)
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	H		dz	ζῆτα	zēta (pron. dzēta)
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$:	η		$\mathring{\eta} au a$	ēta
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Θ	θ	,	Ana	thāta
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				•	
$egin{array}{c ccccc} \Lambda & \lambda & & l & & \lambda \acute{a}\mu \beta \delta a & lambda \\ M & \mu & & m & & \mu \hat{v} & m \bar{u} \end{array}$	-			iwia	iota .
$egin{array}{c cccc} \Lambda & \lambda & & 1 & & \lambda lpha \mu eta \delta a & lambda \ M & \mu \hat{v} & m ar{u} \end{array}$	K	κ	k	κάππα	kappa
$egin{array}{c cccc} \mathbf{M} & \mu & \mathbf{m} & \mu \hat{v} & \mathbf{m} \bar{\mathbf{u}} \end{array}$	Λ	λ			
**	\mathbf{M}	$\mid \mu \mid$	m	, ,	
	N	ν	n	νῦ	nū
$\Xi \mid \xi \mid \mathbf{x} \qquad \mid \xi_{\hat{i}} \mid_{\mathbf{x}\hat{\mathbf{i}}}$	П	ξ	x	Éî	
O o o (as in pot) $o\tilde{v}$ ou	O	1	o (as in pot)		
$\Pi \mid \pi \mid p \mid \pi \hat{\iota} \mid p \hat{\iota}$	Π	TΓ	p	$\pi\hat{\iota}$	<i>;</i>
$P \mid \rho \mid r \text{ or } rh \mid \delta \hat{\omega} \mid rh\bar{o}$		ρ		ώῶ	***
$\Sigma [\sigma]$) $(\sigma i \circ u \circ \sigma)$	Σ	σ)		f.,)
$\left\{\begin{array}{c} s \text{ final} \right\} $ s (as in <i>sing</i> , ass) $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \sigma t \gamma \mu a \\ \sigma a \nu \end{array}\right\} $ sigma (san)		s final	s (as in sing, ass)	$(\sigma \acute{a} \nu)$	sīgma (san)
T τ t $\tau a\hat{v}$ tau	\mathbf{T}	τ	t ,		tau
$\Upsilon \mid v \mid \ddot{u} \text{ (as French } u) \mid \ddot{v} \mid \ddot{u}$	Υ	υ	ü (as French u)		
$\Phi \phi $ ph, $f^1 \phi \hat{i} $ phi	Φ	φ			
$X \propto \chi$ $\sinh(a\sin S \cot \cosh loch) \propto \hat{\chi} \hat{i}$ $\sinh(a\sin S \cot \cosh loch) \propto \hat{i}$			· ·	v^{i}	•
$\Psi \stackrel{\chi}{\psi} ps ps \stackrel{\chi}{\psi} i psi$		¥		102	
$\Omega \mid \omega \mid \stackrel{\Gamma}{\circ} \text{ (as arve)} \qquad \stackrel{\Upsilon}{\circ} \qquad \stackrel{\Gamma}{\circ}$			_	ů	

¹ See next page for Notes on Pronunciation.

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Notes on Pronunciation.— γ before γ , κ , ξ is sounded ng.

The aspirates θ , ϕ , χ were pronounced as two distinct sounds combined: as in anthill, uphold, lackhose. θ is still so pronounced in the island of Astypalaea. They may, however, be pronounced like the English th, f, ch, if the true sounds are found to be too difficult. In groups of consonants where the aspiration could not well be pronounced, it was probably sounded before the following vowel (as in modern Bengalee): thus $\delta\nu\theta\rho\omega\pi\sigma s = \delta\nu\tau\rho\dot{\omega}\pi\sigma s$.

v = Fr. u) should not be sounded oo, or it is confused with ov.

QUANTITY must be strictly observed. The voice should be prolonged on a long vowel twice as long as on a short vowel (like crotchet and quaver). This should be carefully practised while time is beaten as in music. This has nothing to do with accent, or with stress.

Double consonants are pronounced by dwelling upon the sound: as in English tub-boat, black-cat, midday, full-liberty, home-made, ten-nights, stop-press, fur-rug, this-sort, that-time.

DIPHTHONGS: at pronounced as in aisle

$\epsilon\iota$	**	as two short sounds together, $\check{e}\check{y}$
Ot	,,	as <i>oi</i> in <i>foil</i>
$v\iota$	"	as French oui
αυ	"	as ow in cow
ϵv	,,	as two short sounds together, ěŭ
ηv	,,	as <i>ēŭ</i>
oυ	**	as <i>oo</i> in <i>fool</i>

The so-called improper diphthongs, in which a long $\tilde{\alpha} \eta \omega$ is followed by ι , were written at $\eta \iota \omega \iota$, and pronounced as written. In modern books they are generally written $\alpha \eta \psi$, with 'iota subscript,' and pronounced $\bar{\alpha} \eta \omega$ simply.

Breathings.—A vowel at the beginning of a word has the 'rough breathing' if aspirated, the 'smooth breathing' if not. The rough breathing was originally represented by H (afterwards used as a vowel), but in quick writing-hand this came to be written like a comma reversed (') over the vowel; the smooth breathing was then written ('). Thus $å\lambda\phi a$ 'alpha,' os 'hos.'

The rough breathing is always written over initial $\tilde{\rho}$: as $\hat{\rho}\hat{\omega}$. The stops are (,) comma, (·) colon, (.) full stop, (;) question mark.

The consonants are thus classified (the table should be learnt by heart):—

Mutes	Breathed (or Unvoiced)		Aspirate	
MIUTES	к	γ	χ	Guttural (throat sounds)
	7	δ	θ	Dental (tooth sounds)
	π	β	φ	Labial (lip sounds)

N.B.—There are two membranes in the throat called vocal cords. If these are tightened when the air comes up from the lungs, the sound is called Voiced, if they are slack it is called Breathed. When tightened the cords can be felt to vibrate by placing a finger upon the throat.

$$\lambda \rho$$
 Liquids $\mu \nu$ Nasals σ Sibilant $\xi \xi \psi$ double letters (=ds, ks or gs, ps)

ACCENT.—Every Greek word, except a few, has an accent, which originally marked the raising of the tone of voice, not stress as in English. It is possible with careful practice from the first, to raise the tone on these syllables (as little stress as possible being used) and to observe quantity at the same time.

GENERAL RULE.—The acute accent (') must fall on one of the last three syllables. If the last have a long vowel, on one of the last two. On final syllables, except last in a sentence, the acute accent is written as grave (').

The circumflex () denotes a raising and lowering of tone on one vowel, as in certain English when the expression of surprise is intended $(n\delta l)$. It must fall on one of the last two syllables, and it cannot stand before a long vowel or diphthong. It can only stand on a long vowel or diphthong, as it implies contraction.

A few words are only used in combination with others which go before them. These have no accent, and are called enclitics. They generally throw their accent back upon the last syllable of the word before.

A few other words, standing first in a phrase, have no accent; these are called proclitics (as ϵi 'if,' $\epsilon i s$ 'into,' $\epsilon \nu$ 'in').

N.B.—Interrogatives always have the accent. Indefinites are enclitic, and generally have none.

EXERCISE

On the Alphabet

(To be learnt by heart)

ἔστ' ἄλφα, βῆτα, γάμμα, δέλτα, καὶ τὸ εἶ, ξῆτ', ἦτα, θῆτ', ἰῶτα, κάππα, λάμβδα, μῦ, νῦ, ξῖ, τὸ οὖ, πῖ, ῥῶ, τὸ σῖγμα, ταῦ, τὸ ΰ, φῖ, χῖ τε 2 καὶ ψῖ καὶ τὸ ι.

$\beta \hat{\eta} \tau a$	ἄλφα	eta a	$eta\hat{\eta} au a$	$o\ddot{v}$	$-\beta o$
βῆτα	ϵi	$eta\epsilon$	$\beta \hat{\eta} au a$	\hat{v}	βv
$\beta \hat{\eta} au a$	ἦτα	$eta\eta$	$eta\hat{\eta} au a$	å	$\beta \omega$
$\beta\hat{\eta}\tau a$	$\hat{\iota}\hat{\omega} au a$	$eta\iota$			

So βῆτα ἄλφα ἰῶτα βαι βῆτα εἶ ἰῶτα βει, etc.

Make a similar exercise with the other consonants. These should be read aloud, and then written with accents.

II

ov 'not' (before vowels unaspirated ov and aspirated ov χ), the negative of plain denial (categorical negative).

 $\mu\dot{\eta}$ 'not,' used in prohibitions, conditions, and abstract ideas. Thus used alone, $o\ddot{v}$ would mean 'no,' and $\mu\dot{\eta}$ 'don't.'

N.B.—The following table is not to be learnt, but for reference as required.

¹ sal 'and,' τb 'the,' neuter article. See p. 5 below.

² $\tau \epsilon$ 'both' (like que).

	Direct Question	Indirect Question	Relative	Indefinite
who where whence whither when how how great	τίς ποθέν ποί πότε πώς πόσος	ὄστις ὅπου ὁπόθεν ὅποι ὁπότε ὅπως ὁπόσος	őς οὖ ὅθεν οἶ ὅτε ώς ὅσος	$\tau\iota\varsigma$, some one $\pi o \upsilon$, some where $\pi \acute{o} \theta \epsilon \upsilon$, some-whence $\pi o \iota$, some-whither $\pi o \tau \acute{e}$, some time $\pi \omega \varsigma$, somehow $\pi o \sigma \acute{o} \varsigma$, some size

ἐνθάδε, here ἐνθένδε, hence δεῦρο, hither	ểκεῖ, there ἐκεῖθεν, thence ἐκεῖσε, thither	καί, and ἀλλά, but ὧ, Ο
$\begin{bmatrix} \epsilon \hat{v}, \text{ well} \\ \kappa \alpha \kappa \hat{\omega}_{S}, \text{ badly} \end{bmatrix}$	[νῦν, now τότε, then	el, if ἐπεί, since

 $\tilde{a}\rho a$, -ne (the question mark, placed first in a clause). $\tilde{a}\rho'$ où, nonne

There are three numbers: Singular, Dual, and Plural.

καλός, 'beautiful' M. F. N. Sing. N. καλός καλή καλόν V. καλέ καλή καλόν Α. καλόν καλήν καλόν G. καλοῦ $\kappa a \lambda \hat{\eta} \varsigma$ καλοῦ D. καλώ $\kappa a \lambda \hat{\eta}$ καλῶ Dual N.V.A. καλώ $\kappa a \lambda lpha'$ καλώ G.D. καλοίν καλαΐν καλοῖν Ν. Ν. καλοί Plur. $\kappa a \lambda a \ell$ καλά Α. καλούς καλάς καλά G. καλῶν καλών καλών D. καλοίς καλαίς καλοίς

Compare the Latin adjective bonus, bona, bonum.

¹ The dual is used when we speak of a pair of things, or of two things closely connected.

Nouns are declined in the same way. Those in $-\dot{\eta}$ belong to the first declension, in -os and -ov to the second, as in Latin.

ARTICLE				8	ές, ^έ	who'(rel.)	
		M.	F.	N.	1	1.	F.	N.
Sing.	N.	δ	$\dot{\eta}$.	$ au \acute{o}$	č	íς	ή	ő
	A.	$\tau \acute{o} \nu$	$ au \eta u$	$ au \acute{o}$	δ	íν	$\H{\eta} u$	ő
	G.	$ au o \hat{arphi}$	$ au\hat{\eta}\varsigma$	$ au o \hat{v}$	(ů	$\tilde{\eta}_S$	$o \hat{v}$
	D.	$ au\hat{\omega}$	$ au\widehat{\eta}$	$ au\hat{\omega}$	q	3	$\tilde{\eta}$	$\dot{\phi}$
Dual	N.A. G.D.	τώ ταΐν	all ge	enders	1	อีบ อไบ	all ge	nders
Plur.	N.	oi	ai	$ aucute{lpha}$	(οί	αĭ	ă
	A.	τούς	τάς	aulpha	(ύς	äς	ä
	G.	$ au\hat{\omega} u$	$ au\hat{\omega} u$	$ au\hat{\omega} u$	i	δν	$\hat{\omega} \nu$	$\hat{\delta} \nu$
	D.	τοῖς	ταίς	τοῖς	0	ર્દેક	als	ols

The article was originally a demonstrative, and it keeps this sense in certain phrases: as $\delta \mu \epsilon \nu$ 'this,' $\delta \delta \epsilon$ 'that' (which are used as conjunctional pronouns to introduce a clause), or when prefixed to an adverb or adverbial phrase, as $\delta \nu \tau \delta \tau \epsilon$ 'those who lived then.'

THE VERB: PRESENT INDIC. ACT.

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
S.	I. λΰ-ω, I loose	π οι- $\hat{\omega}$, I do	$\delta \rho$ - $\hat{\omega}$, I see	δηλ-ῶ, I make
	2. λΰ-εις	ποι-είς	δρ-ậς	δηλ-οίς clear
	3. λΰ-ει	π o ι - $\epsilon \hat{\iota}$	၀်ρ- ậ	δηλ-οῖ
Du.	2. λύ-ετον	ποι-είτον	δρ-ᾶτον	δηλ-οῦτον
	3. λύ-ετον	ποι-εῖτον	όρ-ᾶτον	δηλ-οῦτον
Pl.	I . λΰ-ομ <i>εν</i>	ποι-οῦμεν	όρ-ῶμεν	$\delta\eta\lambda$ - $o\hat{v}\mu\epsilon v$
	2. $\lambda \tilde{v}$ - $\epsilon \tau \epsilon$	ποι-είτε	δρ-ᾶτε	$\delta\eta\lambda$ - $o\hat{v} au\epsilon$
	$3. \lambda \dot{v}$ -ουσι (v)	π οι-οῦσι(ν.)	$\delta \rho$ - $\hat{\omega}$ σ ι (ν)	$\delta\eta\lambda$ - $o\hat{v}\sigma\iota(v)$

The 3rd plur. -v is used before vowels.

The first $(\lambda \acute{\nu}\omega)$ is the ordinary form; the other three are contracted. The endings are the same in all. In (b) the stem

ends in -ε, which contracts with the endings $\pi o \iota \acute{\epsilon} - \omega$, $\pi o \iota \acute{\omega}$: $\pi o \iota \acute{\epsilon} \epsilon \tau o \nu$, $\pi o \iota \epsilon \iota \acute{\tau} o \nu$. In (c) the stem ends in -a, which overpowers all endings except -o. Thus \bar{a} and ω are the only vowels found in the contractions. In (d) the stem ends in -o: $\delta \eta \lambda \acute{o} \iota \mu \epsilon \nu$, $\delta \eta \lambda \acute{o} \iota \mu \epsilon \nu$, etc.

Exercise.—Conjugate the above and other verbs, along with pronouns, as: ἐγὼ λύω, σὰ λύεις, etc.; or ἐγὼ λύω σε, etc.⁴

Vocabulary

VERBS ἀκούω, hear (cp. acoustics) $d\pi o - \theta v \eta \sigma \kappa \omega$, die $\beta\lambda\epsilon\pi\omega$, see γράφω, write (cp. graphic, telegraph) $\delta\eta\lambda\hat{\omega}$ (-o-), declare, make plain $\xi \chi \omega$, have; withadverbs, used of a state, as εὖ ἔχω, I am well $\lambda \epsilon_{\gamma \omega}$, speak λύω, loose, undo, annul μανθάνω, learn (cp. mathematics) δρῶ (-a-), see moιω (- ϵ -), do, make ϕ ιλ $\hat{\omega}$ (- ϵ -), love $\phi\omega\nu\hat{\omega}$ (- ϵ -), speak, (cp. telephone) $\epsilon \sigma \tau \iota(\nu)$, is (cp. est)

Nouns άκοή, ἡ, hearing ανθρωπος, δ, ή,human being βιβλίον, τό, book (cp. Bible) διδάσκαλος, ò, teacher $\theta \epsilon \delta s$, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, god κάλαμος, δ, pen μεταβολή, ή, changeόφθαλμός, δ, eye παιδίον, τό, child $\tau \dot{\nu} \chi \eta$, $\dot{\eta}$, fortune φωνή, ή, voice

ADJECTIVES ἀγαθός, good ἄλλος, ἄλλη, ἄλλο, other δύστηνος, miserable κακός, bad καλός, fine, beautiful, noble

νέος, νέᾶ, νέον, young ¹ ős, who, which, (relative)
πολύς, much ²
πόσος, how large? (ρl. how many?)
ποῖος, ποίᾶ, ποῖον, of what kind?
τί (neut. of τίς), what?
τυφλός, blind

Adverbs, Conjunctions, and Particles

εί, if
εῦ, well
καί, and, also, both
(like et)
κακῶς, badly³
πῶς, how?
τε, both (put after its
word); cp. Lat.
que
τοι, enclitic, indeed

After ϵ , ι , or ρ , \bar{a} takes the place of η . This is called \bar{a} pure.

² πολύς, 'much,' declines like ἀγαθός, except in the nom. and acc. masc. and neut.

N. πολύς πολλή πολύ
 Α. πολύν πολλήν πολύ
 G. πολλοῦ πολλῆς πολλοῦ, etc.

⁸ Adjectives in os make adverbs in los. 4 For declension of pronouns sec p. 13.

A FIRST GREEK COURSE

Syntax Rule, 1.—The *instrument* is expressed by the dative case (= Latin ablative).

READING LESSON

- τυφλόν τε καὶ δύστηνόν ἐστιν ἡ τύχη.
- 2. τὸ τῆς τύχης τοι μεταβολὰς πολλὰς ἔχει.
- 3. δυ οί θεοὶ φιλοῦσιν ἀποθνήσκει νέος.
- 4. ἄνθρωπος ἔχει ἀκοὴν καὶ ἀκούει.
- 5. ἄνθρωπος έχει όφθαλμούς και βλέπει.
- 6. ἄνθρωπος ἔχει φωνην καὶ λέγει.
- 7. έχομεν βιβλίον καὶ μανθάνομεν.
- 8. έχομεν κάλαμον καὶ γράφομεν.

Translate these, pointing out subject, predicate, and object. The first three are in verse, and should be learnt by heart.

CONVERSATION LESSON (with books open)

1. ποιόν ἐστιν ἡ τύχη; τυφλόν τε καὶ δύστηνόν ἐστιν ἡ τύχη. τί ἐστι δύστηνον; ἡ τύχη δύστηνόν ἐστιν. τί ἔχει ἡ τύχη; μεταβολὰς πολλὰς ἔχει ἡ τύχη. τί ἔχει μεταβολάς; ἡ τύχη ἔχει μεταβολάς. πόσας μεταβολάς; πολλάς.

(Using the Vocabulary)

2. τί ἔχεις, ὧ παιδίον; ἀκοὴν ἔχω, ὧ διδάσκαλε. καὶ τί ποιεῖς ἀκοῆ; ἀκούω. πῶς ἀκούεις, ὧ παιδίον; εὖ ἀκούω, κακῶς ἀκούω. εἰ εὖ ἀκούεις, ποίαν ἀκοὴν ἔχεις; εἰ εὖ ἀκούω, καλὴν ἔχω ἀκοήν. εἰ κακῶς ἀκούεις, etc.

So with φωνή, ὀφθαλμός, βιβλίον, κάλαμος: e.g. τί ἄλλο ἔχεις; φωνὴν ἔχω, etc.

¹ 'That which belongs to fortune.' The article when prefixed to a genitive has its old sense of demonstrative 'that.' (Cp. p. 6 above.)

The same in dual, singling out two persons; and in plural, as—

τί ἔχετον, ὧ παιδίω; τί ἔχετε, ὧ παιδία; ἔχομεν β ι β λία, etc.

The teacher may devise other varieties for himself.

The Conversation Lesson is to be said wholly in Greek, and the book to be closed on revision.

3. THEME: to be written—

- (a) A man's senses, and what he does with them,
- (b) A boy's book and pen, and what he does with them.

III

οὖτος, 'this'

		M.	F_{\bullet}	N.
Sing.	N.	οὖτος	$a\Hbla au\eta$	τοῦτο
	A.	τοῦτον	ταύτην	$ au o \hat{v} au o$
	G.	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
	D,	τούτω	ταύτη	τούτφ
Dual	N.A.	τούτω	a11 and 1	
	G.D.	τούτοιν	all genders	
Plur.	N.	οὖτοι	αὖται	ταῦτὰ
	A.	τούτους	$ au a \acute{v} au ar{a} \varsigma$	ταῦτα
	G.	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
	D,	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις

N.B.—The nominative sing. and pl. has been influenced in form by the article.

Another word for 'this' is $\delta\delta\epsilon$, $\eta\delta\epsilon$, $\tau\delta\delta\epsilon$, declined like the article with $-\delta\epsilon$ affixed.

-ā is used instead of - η after ϵ , ι , or ρ (see p. 7, note 1), as:

θύρ \bar{a} θύρ \bar{a} ν θύρ \bar{a} s, etc. οἰκίa οἰκίaν οἰκίas, etc.

The Present Infinitive is formed from the verb stem by adding $-\epsilon i\nu$. With contracted stems this becomes $-\epsilon i\nu$, $-\hat{\alpha}\nu$, $-\hat{\alpha}\nu$; $-\hat{\alpha}\nu$; $-\hat{\alpha}\nu$, $-\hat{\alpha}\nu$; $-\hat{\alpha}\nu$, $-\hat{\alpha}\nu$; $-\hat{\alpha}\nu$, $-\hat{\alpha}\nu$,

PRESENT TENSE OF elvai, 'to be'

Sing.	I.	$\epsilon i \mu i$				Plur.	I.	έσμέν
	2.	$\epsilon \ddot{i}$	Dual	2.	ἐστόν		2.	ἐστέ
	3.	$\dot{\epsilon}\sigma au\dot{\iota}(u)$		3.	ἐστόν		3.	$\epsilon i \sigma l(\nu)$

All these forms, but ϵl , are enclitic, except when emphatic in sense; in which case they are put first, and the accent of the 3rd person sing. is $\ell \sigma \tau \nu$.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.—Change -os to -ότερος -ότατος when the syllable before -os contains a long vowel or ends in two consonants, -ώτερος -ώτατος if it has a short vowel followed by one consonant:—

	μϊκρός	μϊκρότερος	μῖκρότατος	
	πϊκρός	πϊκρότερος	πϊκρότατος	
but	σοφός	σοφώτερος	σοφώτατος	

SYNTAX RULE, 2.—A neuter plural subj. has verb in sing.

Syntax Rule, 3.—Demonstrative pronouns need the article to be used with their noun: οῦτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος or ὁ ἄνθρωπος οῦτος ΄ this man.'

SYNTAX RULE, 4.—The article may also be used with the infinitive mood, and with any adverbial expression, as:—

τὸ λέγειν 'saying,' τοῦ λέγειν 'of saying,' οἱ πάλαι 'the ancients,' ὁ ἐν τῆ οἰκία 'the man in the house.'

VOCABULARY

Nouns δάκτυλος, finger $\delta \dot{\epsilon} \nu \delta \rho o \nu$, tree $\delta i \phi \rho o s$, stool, chair δωμάτιον, room έδρα, seat $\theta \epsilon \lambda \kappa \tau \eta \rho \iota o \nu$, charm $\theta \dot{\nu} \rho \bar{a}$, door ίατρός (t), physician κηπος, garden $\kappa \lambda t \nu \eta$, lounge, couch (cp. recline) λάχανον, herb, vegetable λόγος, word, speech (cp. dialogue, prologue)

λύπη, grief
οἰκίᾶ, house
πέτασος, hat
τι, something
φάρμακον, physic,
remedy (cp. pharmacy)
ψῦχή, soul, life

ADJECTIVES AND NUMERALS

δύο, δυοῖν, two δέκα, ten πέντε, five ἄλλος, other ἀστεῖος, nice

καστος, each, every ποίος, of what kind?
μακρός, long μικρός, small μόνος, alone στρογγύλος, round χρήσυμος, useful

Conjunctions and Particles

 $\delta \rho \alpha$, interrogative particle $\delta \epsilon$, but (stands secona) $\ddot{\eta}$. . $\ddot{\eta}$, either . . or $\dot{\epsilon} \kappa \tau \dot{\phi} s$, outside $\dot{\epsilon} \nu \tau \dot{\phi} s$, inside

READING LESSON

- 2. οἰκίαν ἔχομεν καλήν, ἐντὸς δ' εἰσὶ δίφροι τε καὶ κλῖναι καὶ ἔδραι ἄλλαι, καὶ δωμάτια δέκα, καὶ κῆπον ἔχομεν, ἐντὸς δ' ἐστὶ δένδρα καὶ λάχανα.
- 3. οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἔχουσιν ἕκαστος δύο ὀφθαλμώ, καὶ δέκα δακτύλους, ἔχουσι δὲ φωνὴν καὶ ἀκοήν καὶ νοῦν.

¹ δέ 'but' stands second in the sentence.

CONVERSATION LESSON

- Ι. τί ἐστι λύπης ἰατρὸς ἀνθρώποις; λόγος ἐστὶν ἀνθρώποις λύπης ἰατρός. τίνος (gen.) ἐστὶν ἰατρὸς λόγος; λύπης ἰατρός ἐστι λόγος. τίσιν (dat. pl.) ἰατρός ἐστι λύπης λόγος; ἀνθρώποις λύπης ἐστι λόγος ἰατρός. τί ἔχει; ψυχῆς ἔχει θελκτήρια. τίνος θελκτήρια; ψυχῆς. οὖτος μόνος ἢ καὶ ἄλλος; μόνος οὖτος. τί λέγουσιν αὐτὸν εἶναι οἱ σοφώτατοι; ἀστεῖον εἶναι φάρμακον λέγουσιν. ποῖον φάρμακον; ἀστεῖον φάρμακον καὶ χρήσιμον.
 - 2. ὧ παιδίον, ἆρ' ἔχεις οἰκίαν; ἔχω οἰκίαν, ὧ διδάσκαλε. καὶ ποίαν ἔχεις οἰκίαν; καλὴν ἔχω οἰκίαν. τί δ' ἐντός ἐστιν; δίφροι τ' ἐντός εἰσι καὶ κλῖναι καὶ ἕδραι. ἔστι δ' ἄλλο τι; κῆπός ἐστι, καὶ ἔχει λάχανα καὶ δένδρα.
 - 3. τί ἔχει ἄνθρωπος ῷ (with which) λέγει; φωνην ἔχει. πόσους δακτύλους ἔχει, πόσους ὀφθαλμούς, etc. ποῖόν τί ἐστιν ὁ ὀφθαλμός; στρογγύλος ἐστιν. καὶ δακτύλος; μακρός.
 - 4. Complete the following in as many ways as you can:—

ή οἰκία ἐστὶ . . . τὼ ὀφθαλμώ ἐστόν . . . τὰ δένδρα ἐστί . . .

So with θύρα, πέτασος, παιδίον, φωνή, etc.

THEME—The Medicine for Grief.
My House and Garden.

IV

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

	· ·	First Person	Second Person
Sing.	N.	$\dot{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$, ${ m I}$	$\sigma \acute{v}$, thou
	À.	$\epsilon \mu \epsilon$, $\mu \epsilon$	$\sigma \acute{\epsilon},~\sigma \epsilon$
	G.	έμοῦ, μου	σοῦ, σου
	D.	<i>ἐμοί, μοι</i>	σοί, σοι
Dual	N.A.	$ u \acute{\omega}$	$\sigma\phi\omega$
	G.D.	$ u\hat{\omega} u$	$\sigma\dot{\phi}\hat{\omega} u$
Plur.	N.	ήμεῖς	$\dot{v}\mu \hat{\epsilon}\hat{\imath}\varsigma$
	A.	ήμᾶς	$\dot{v}\mu\hat{a}\varsigma$
	G.	$ \dot{\eta}$ μ $\hat{\omega}$ ν	ύμῶν
	D.	ήμιν	ύμῖν

The forms ἐμέ, ἐμοῦ, ἐμοί, σέ, σοῦ, σοί are emphatic.

αὐτός, 'self'

	M.	F_*	N.			
N.	αὐτός	αὐτή	αὐτό			
A.	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό			
G.	αὐτοῦ	$a \dot{v} au \hat{\eta} \varsigma$	αὐτοῦ, ε	etc.,	like	καλός.

The oblique cases of this are used for the *Third Personal Pronoun*, as: $\lambda \acute{\nu}\omega$ a $\mathring{\nu} \acute{\tau}\acute{\nu}\nu$ 'I loose him'; with the article it means 'the same'—

 $\dot{\mathbf{o}}$ αὐτός, $\dot{\mathbf{\eta}}$ αὐτή, τὸ αὐτό, or αὐτός, αὑτή, ταὐτό (ν)

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

τίς, 'who,' 'what'

		M.F.	N.	M.F.N.	M.F.	N.
Sing.	N.	τίς	τl	Dual $\tau l \nu \epsilon$	Plur. τίνες	$\tau i \nu a$
-	A.	τίνα	πί∫	Dual $\tau i \nu \epsilon$	τίνας	τίνα
	G.	$\tau i \nu$	os Í	,		τίνων
	D.	$\tau l \nu$	ı}	τίνοιν	1	$ au i\sigma\iota(u)$

The same forms, accented on the last syllable, or without accent, are used for the indefinite 'some,' 'any'; except that the neuter plural is $\tilde{\alpha}\tau\tau\alpha$ or $\tau\nu\nu\alpha$.

CARDINALS

	$\epsilon \hat{i}$ s, 'oi	ne'	
		F. μία μίαν μιᾶς μιᾶ	N. ἕν ἕνός ἐνί
δύο, ' two.' <i>M.F.N.</i> N.V.A. δύο G.D. δυοῖν		τ _f N.V.A. G. D.	τριῶν
au	έτταρες,	'four'	
N.V. τ	Μ. F. Έτταρες Έτταρας		Ν. -έτταρα -έτταρα

The other numbers up to a hundred are indeclinable.

Some feminines end in nom. - $\ddot{\alpha}$: they are declined with those in - η except in the nom. and acc. singular:—

τεττάρων τέτταρσι(ν)

N.V. γλῶττα, tongue
Α. γλῶτταν
G. γλώττης
D. γλώττη, etc., like καλή

The Reflexive Pronoun is made by adding αὐτόν, 'self,' etc., to the personal, thus:—

First Person

	M.	F.
Sing. A	. ἐμαυτόν	<i>έμαυ</i> τήν
Ğ	. ἐμαυτοῦ	<i>ἐμαυτῆς</i>
D	. ἐμαυτῷ	$\dot{\epsilon}\mu a v au \hat{\eta}$

Plur. A. ἡμᾶς αὐτούς, etc. (separate)

Second Person

	M.	F.
Sing. A.	σεαυτόν (or σαυτόν)	σεαυτήν (σαυτήν), etc.
Plur. A.	ύμᾶς αὐτούς, etc.	

Third Person

	\dot{M} .	F_*	\mathcal{N} .
Sing. A	. ἑαυτόν	$\epsilon a v au \eta v$	$\dot{\epsilon}$ αυτ $\dot{o}(v)$, etc.
Plur. A G D	. ξαυτών	έαυτάς έαυτῶν έαυταῖς	έαυτά έαυτῶν έαυτοῖς

These forms may all be contracted: αὐτόν, αὐτούς, etc. Distinguish αὐτήν reflexive from αὐτήν 'self.'

The oblique cases of the 3rd pers. pron. following are also used with or without autrous for the 3rd pers. reflex. plural:—

M. F.N. σφεῖς

Α. σφᾶς

G. σφών

D. $\sigma\phi\iota\sigma\iota(\nu)$

GENERAL RULES OF ACCENT (see p. 3)

ACCENT IN VERBS.—The accent goes back as far as possible.

Accent in Nouns and Adjectives.—The accent remains on the same syllable as in the nominative, unless a general rule forbids. But the gen. plur. of $-\alpha$ stems is circumflexed on the last (as $\gamma\lambda\hat{\omega}\tau\alpha$, but $\gamma\lambda\omega\tau\tau\hat{\omega}\nu$).

Note.—With an acute on the final, as $\phi \nu \tau \delta \nu$, the accent in the first two declensions becomes circumflex in gen. and dat., because these cases are contracted: $\phi \nu \tau \delta \hat{\nu}$, $\phi \nu \tau \hat{\psi}$.

SPECIAL RULE FOR ACCENTS.—-or and -ar final, although diphthongs, and therefore long, are treated as short for the purposes of accent (except in the optative mood, for which see below, p. 31).

VOCABULARY

Veres πράττω, do τρέφω, feed, rear, nourish

Nouns ἀπορία, difficulty $d\rho\beta \dot{\nu}\lambda\eta$, boot γεωργός, farmer (cp. George) $\epsilon i\rho \eta \nu \eta$, peace ἔργον, work $\theta\epsilon$ ós, god τμάτιον, cloak νου̂ς, mind κεφαλή, head πεδίον, plain $\pi \epsilon \tau \rho \bar{a}$, rock (cp. petrify) πόλεμος, war (cp. polemics)

φυτόν, plant χλαΐνα, cloak, overall ὧμος, shoulder

• Adjectives ἐλεύθερος, free λευκός, white χρήσιμος, useful χρηστός, good, honest

PARTICLES,
PREPOSITIONS, AND
ADVERBS

deí, always

apa, then
ov, therefore

PARTICLES,
Stand
Second
in the
sentence

 $\gamma \epsilon$, particle of emphasis added pronouns, as eywye $\delta \epsilon$, and, but $\delta \hat{\eta}$, indeed $\mu \hat{\epsilon} \nu$. . $\delta \hat{\epsilon}$, on the one hand . . on the other hand, of two contrasted things: they stand after the words contrasted ϵv (dat.), in: $\kappa \dot{\alpha} v =$ καὶ ἐν $\epsilon\pi i$ (gen.), upon μάλιστα, especially, very much μάλιστά γε, yes, certainly

READING LESSON

- κάν¹ ταῖς ἀπορίαις ἔσθ' ὁ χρηστὸς χρήσιμος.
- 2. τὰ χρηστὰ πράττειν ἔργον ἔστ' ἐλευθέρου.
- 3. ὁ νοῦς γὰρ ἡμῶν ἐστὶν ἐν ἑκάστφ θεός,
- 4. ἀεὶ μὲν εἰρήνη γεωργὸν κἀν πέτραις τρέφει καλῶς, πόλεμος δὲ κἀν πεδίφ κακῶς.

These verses should be learnt by heart.

CONVERSATION LESSON (to be answered by the pupil)

Carefully note the order of words in question and answer.

- 1. πότε ἐστὶν ὁ χρηστὸς χρήσιμος; τί ἐστιν ἐν ἀπορίαις ὁ χρηστός; τίς ἐστὶ χρήσιμος ἐν ἀπορίαις; τί ἔργον ἐστὶν ἐλευθέρου; τίνος ἔργον ἐστὶ τὸ πράττειν τὰ χρηστά; τί πράττειν ἔργον ἐστὶν ἐλευθέρου; τίς ἐστι θεὸς ἐν ἡμῖν; τί καλῶς τρέφει τὸν γεωργόν; τίνα καλῶς τρέφει; τί κακῶς; ποῦ;
- 2. ποία ἐστὶν ἡ οἰκία σου; μικρά ἐστιν ἡ οἰκία μου. μικρὰν ἄρα ἔχεις οἰκίαν. μάλιστά γε, ὧ διδάσκαλε, μικράν.

On the same model: ποίω τὼ ὀφθαλμώ ἐστον; ποῖοι δὲ οἱ δάκτυλοι; <math>ποῖά 'στι² τὰ δένδρα;

3. ἔστι μοι κλίνη καλή· ποία δὲ σοί; κακὴ ἔμοιγε. πέντε ἔχω ἐγώ· σὺ δὲ πόσας; δέκα ἔγωγε.

Also ἔστον μοι κακὼ τὼ ὀφθαλμώ· ποίω δὲ σοί; ἐμοὶ μὲν μακροὶ οἱ δάκτυλοι· σοὶ δὲ ποῖοι;

Thus τοθτ' έστιν, ποία 'στιν, like 'Who's he?'

¹ $\kappa a l + \dot{\epsilon} \nu = \kappa \dot{a} \nu$. This contraction, or *crasis* as it is called, is often used with certain common particles and the conjunction $\kappa a l$.

² Two words forming a group are often run together in speaking; when a short final vowel, or sometimes a short initial vowel, is cut off (elided).

4. τί φέρεις ἐπὶ τῶν ἄμων; χλαῖναν φέρω ἐπὶ τῶν ἄμων. ποία δέ σοι ἡ χλαῖνα; λευκὴ ἔμοιγε ἡ χλαῖνα.

So also τί φέρεις ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς;

5. τί ἐστι σοι ἐν τῷ κήπῳ; δένδρα ἐστ' ἐν τῷ κήπῳ.

καὶ τί ἄλλο; φύτα ἐστὶ καὶ λάχανα. ποῖα δή; καὶ μικρὰ καὶ μακρά. So τί ἐστιν ἐν τῆ οἰκίᾳ, τῷ δωματίῳ;

THEME.—What a man has in his house, in his garden, on his person. To be done in all persons and numbers: I, thou, he, we, you, they.

V

THE AUGMENT.—The Historic tenses are Imperfect, Aorist (preterite), and Pluperfect.

The Imperfect is formed from the Present Stem

Aorist "

(1) Future Stem (called First Aorist, Weak Aorist, or α-Aorist)

(2) Simplest Verb Stem (called Second Aorist, Strong Aorist, or ov-Aorist)

Pluperfect ,, ,, Perfect Stem

They are formed by prefixing the Augment. When the stem begins with a consonant, the Augment is the syllable è-(called Syllabic Augment). When it begins with a vowel, that vowel is lengthened (Temporal Augment). A long vowel remains unchanged.

N.B.—The Augment is only used in the Indicative Mood,

Rules for Change of Vowel under the Augment,—

а	becomes	η	υ	becomes	$\bar{\nu}$
ϵ	*,	η	$a\iota$		η
0		ω	$o\iota$		ω
ι		ī	ϵv		ทบ

There are two forms of Aorist; the First or Weak Aorist will be reserved for a later chapter, but the Second or Strong Aorist has the same endings as the imperfect.

The verbs which take a strong agrist have generally a lengthened stem in the present tense: $\lambda a\mu\beta \acute{a}\nu\omega$ 'I take,' Imperf. $\dot{\epsilon}\lambda \acute{a}\mu\beta a\nu\nu\nu$, Aor. $\ddot{\epsilon}\lambda a\beta o\nu$.

In contracted verbs, the Imperfect personal endings contract with the stem. These verbs form no ov-Aorist.

IMPERFECT TENSE

	$\lambda \dot{\tilde{v}}$ - ω	ἀκού-ω	ϵ ì μ i I a m
	. $\ddot{\epsilon}$ - $\lambda \bar{v}$ - $o \nu$	ήκου-ον	$\hat{\eta} u$ or $\hat{\eta}$
2	. ἔ-λῦ-ες	ἤκου-ες	$\eta \sigma \theta a$
3	. $\ddot{\epsilon}$ - $\lambda \ddot{v}$ - $\epsilon(v)$	$\H{\eta}$ κου- $e(u)$	$\hat{ ilde{\eta}} u$
Dual 2	. ἐ-λΰ-ετον	ηκού-ετον	ήτου
3	. ἐ-λῦ-έτην	ήκου-έτην	$\dot{\eta} au \eta u$
Plur. 1	. ἐ-λτ-ομ <i>εν</i>	ηκού-ομεν	$\tilde{\eta}\mu\epsilon u$
2	. ἐ-λΰ-ετ <i>ε</i>	ηκού-ετε	$\hat{\eta} au\epsilon$
3	. ἔ-λῦ-ον	ήκου-ον	$\dot{\tilde{\eta}}\sigma a \nu$

N.B.—1st sing, and 3rd plur, are the same form: the 3rd plur, originally had a final - τ ($\ell\lambda\nu\nu\nu\tau$) like Latin *amant*, etc.

STRONG AORIST

λαμβάνω, stem λαβ

Sing. 1. ἔ-λαβ-ον	Dual	Plur. ἐ-λάβ-ομεν
2. $\ddot{\epsilon}$ - $\lambda a \beta$ - $\epsilon \varsigma$	<i>ἐ-λάβ-ετον</i>	$\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\lambda \dot{a} \beta$ - $\epsilon au \epsilon$
3. $\ddot{\epsilon}$ - $\lambda a\beta$ - $\epsilon(\nu)$	έ-λαβ-έτην	$\Hec{\epsilon}$ - $\lambda a eta$ - $o u$

To form strong agrist infinitive: drop the augment and change $-o\nu$ to $-\epsilon \hat{\imath}\nu$ (always circumflexed): $\tilde{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha\beta\sigma\nu$, $\lambda\alpha\beta\epsilon\hat{\imath}\nu$.

VOCABULARY

VERBS ἐξετάζω, examine ἔφη, said he κελεύω, bid

Nouns
ἀξίᾶ, worth, value
δοῦλος, slave
δραχμή, drachma
(silver coin about
as large as a franc)
ἡμιμναῖον, half-mina

μνα, mina, a weight, or a sum of money (100 drachmae, about £4) πέτασος, hat φίλος, friend

Adjectives ἄξιος, worth, worthy ἔκαστος, each ὁπόσος, see p. 5 PARTICLES

εἰ, εἰγε, if
ναί, yes
οὐδέ, not even; οὐδὲ
... οὐδέ, nor ...
nor
οὐκοῦν, then
πον, doubtless, I
suppose (enclitic)

EXERCISE

I. Form and conjugate the Imperfect from the following verbs:—

λέγω, τρέφω, λύω, μανθάνω, θιγγάνω 'touch,' τυγχανω 'chance,' κτείνω 'kill,' βλέπω 'see,' ἐλπίζω 'hope,' ἀείδω 'sing,' αἰσχύνω 'disgrace,' θνήσκω 'die';

Strong aorist from $\tau v \gamma \chi \acute{a} \nu \omega$ (stem $\tau v \chi$), $\theta v \gamma \acute{a} \nu \omega$ (stem $\theta v \gamma$), $\kappa \tau \epsilon \acute{l} \nu \omega$ (stem $\kappa \tau a \nu$), $\mu a \nu \theta \acute{a} \nu \omega$ (stem $\mu a \theta$), $\theta v \acute{\eta} \sigma \kappa \omega$ (stem $\theta a \nu$).

- 2. Express in the past tense the sentences of Reading Lesson iv. 1-4.
- 3. Express in the past tense, and in different persons and numbers to be chosen by the teacher:—

φέρω τὸν πέτασον ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς. μανθάνω τὰ χρηστὰ ἐν τῷ βιβλίῳ. λέγω τοῦτο εἶναι καλὸν λύπης φάρμακον. γράφω ἔκαστα ἐν τῷ βιβλίῳ. ἀκούω χρηστὰ τῆ ἀκοῆ. ἐλπίζω χρήσιμον εἶναι τὸν χρηστόν. βλέπω τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς ἕκαστα,

READING LESSON

 ἤκουσα ¹ δέ ποτε καὶ ἄλλον αὐτοῦ λόγον, ὧ έκέλευσεν ο Σωκράτης εκαστον έξετάζειν εαυτόν, όπόσου τοῖς φίλοις ἄξιός ἐστιν. ἆρ', ἔφη, εἰσὶν ἀξίαι φίλων, ωσπερ δούλων; των γαρ δούλων ο μέν που δυοίν μναῖν ἄξιός ἐστιν, ὁ δὲ πέντε μνῶν, ὁ δὲ καὶ δέκα, ὁ δ' οὐδ' ἡμιμναίου. Ναί, ἔφη ὁ 'Αντισθένης. οὐκοῦν, έφη ὁ Σωκράτης, εἴ γε ταῦτ' ἐστὶ τοιαῦτα, καλῶς έχει 2 εξετάζειν εαυτον εκαστον άνθρωπον, πόσου άρα έστὶ τοῖς φίλοις ἄξιος.

2. Socrates tells the story. 3. Antisthenes tells story.

VI

FUTURE AND FIRST OR WEAK AORIST (a-AORIST)

The Future stem is formed from the present by adding -o-; the endings are the same in both tenses.

Sing. 1. λΰ-σ-ω 2. λΰ-σ-εις 3. λΰ-σ-ει	βλέψ-ω (== βλεπ-σ-ω) βλέψ-εις βλέψ-ει, etc.
Dual 2. $\lambda \dot{v}$ -σ-ετον 3. $\lambda \dot{v}$ -σ-ετον Plur. 1. $\lambda \dot{v}$ -σ-ομεν 2. $\lambda \dot{v}$ -σ-ουσι(ν)	Infin. λύ-σ-ειν βλέψ-ειν

The Aorist is used of simple or momentary action in the past (preterite). The First or Weak Aorist (a-Aorist) is formed from the future stem by prefixing the augment and adding the proper endings. The characteristic vowel of the endings is a, which is found in all except the 3rd singular.

1 Agrist of ἀκούω; see p. 22.

The adverb with ἔχω expresses a state: καλῶς ἔχει 'it is well.'

Sing. I. $\tilde{\epsilon} - \lambda \bar{v} - \sigma - \alpha$

2. $\tilde{\epsilon}$ - $\lambda \tilde{v}$ - σ -as

ϵ-βλεψ-α $\tilde{\epsilon}$ -βλεψ-as, etc.

3. $\tilde{\epsilon}$ - $\lambda \tilde{v}$ - σ - $\epsilon(v)$

Dual 2. $\hat{\epsilon} - \lambda \hat{v} - \sigma - a \tau o \nu$

Infin. λθ-σ-αι

βλέψ-αι

ξ-λῦ-σ-άτην

Plur. I. $\vec{\epsilon} - \lambda \vec{v} \cdot \sigma - a \mu \epsilon \nu$

ε λύ-σ-ατε

3. ἔ-λῖ-σ-av

From contracted verbs these tenses are formed by lengthening the stem-character as follows:—a to η , ϵ to η , o to ω . τιμήσω, ἐτίμησα: ποιῶ, ποιήσω, ἐποίησα: δηλῶ, δηλώσω, ἐδήλωσα.

EXERCISE. — Form Fut. and Aor. from λείπω, παύω, ἄρχω, πέμπω, κλήω, γράφω, τάττω (stem $\tau a \gamma$).

Vocabulary

VERBS

ἀρωτῶ (-a-), breakfast μάγγελος, messenger έλαύνω, ride, drive $\tilde{\epsilon}$ λκω, draw, pull θαυμάζω, wonder $\theta\epsilon\rho\alpha\pi\epsilon\nu\omega$, tend, care κλήω, shut $\delta \rho \hat{\omega}$ (- α -), see παύω, check $\pi \omega \pi \omega$, send τάττω, fix, arrange (cp. tactics) τίκτω, produce, bring forth $\phi \epsilon \hat{\mathbf{v}} \gamma \omega$, flee

PREPOSITIONS είς, ές, into $\pi \rho \acute{o}s$, towards, for $d\pi \delta$, from $\vec{\epsilon}\kappa$, $\vec{\epsilon}\xi$, out of ξ

Nouns

(cp. angel) ἀγορά, market-place άδελφός, brother ἄμαξα, cart, carriage $\beta \lambda \dot{\alpha} \beta \eta$, harm διαθήκη, willδίκη, lawsuit, justice ζυγόν, yoke θάλαττα, sea ίππος, horse κληρονόμος, heir κώμη, village σχολαστικός, scholar, pedant χρόνος, time (cp. chronic) ωόν, egg

ADJECTIVES

έκείνος, έκείνη, έκείνο, that κοινός, common to all (=communis)ὄμοίος, like φιλάργυρος, miserly

ADVERES

αὔριον, to-morrow $\dot{\epsilon} \chi \theta \dot{\epsilon} s$, $\chi \theta \dot{\epsilon} s$, yesterday $\dot{\eta}$ δέως, pleasantly μάλα, very (much) οἴκοι, at home $oiko\theta \epsilon \nu$, from home οἴκαδε, homewards ούτως, so τήμερον, to-day ώs, as, how

Syntax Rule, 5.—Generally speaking, motion towards is expressed by the accusative; motion from is expressed by the genitive; rest at is expressed by the dative; and prepositions with these meanings take these cases. In prose the cases should not be used alone but with their proper prepositions. ($\epsilon \pi i$, with genitive for 'motion,' or 'rest,' is an exception; see p. 16.)

READING EXERCISE

- ό κοινὸς ἰατρός σε θεραπεύσει χρόνος.
- 2. ἐγὰ μὲν ἠρίστησα καὶ μάλ' ἡδέως.
- 3. ἐγώ τε καὶ σὺ ταὐτὸν ἕλξομεν ζυγόν.
- 4. δίκη δίκην έτικτε καὶ βλάβη βλάβην.
- 5. σχολαστικός ἀδελφοὺς δύο ὁρᾳ ἐθαὖμαζεν δέ τις ὡς ὅμοιοί εἰσιν ὁ δ' ἔλεξεν, οὐχ οὕτως ὅμοιός ἐστιν οὖτος ἐκείνω, ὡς ἐκεῖνος τούτω.
- 6. φιλάργυρός τις διαθήκην ἔγραψε, καὶ ἑαυτὸν κληρονόμον ἔταξεν.

CONVERSATION EXERCISE

1. The usual questions should be made from the above sentences. Nos. 1 to 4 should be learnt by heart.

2. (Pay attention to the order of words and re-

sulting emphasis.)

(a) πέμψω ἄγγελου. πόθευ; οἴκοθευ. ποῖ; ἐς τὴυ κώμηυ. πότε; αὔριου. τί πράξεις ἄρα; πέμψω ἄγγελου αὔριου οἴκοθευ ἐς τὴυ κώμηυ. πότε; αὔριου πέμψω ἄγγελου οἴκοθευ ἐς τὴυ κώμηυ. ποῖ δή; ἐς τὴν κώμην αὔριου πέμψω ἄγγελου. πόθευ; οἴκοθευ ἐς τὴν κώμην ἄγγελου πέμψω αὔριου. τίνα πέμψεις; ἄγγελου ἐς τὴν κώμην οἴκοθεν αὔριου.

In the following, complete sentences should be exacted for answers, and may be used for the questions:—

(b) έπεμψα παιδίον. πόθεν; οἴκοθεν. ποῖ; ές

τὴν ἀγοράν. πότε; ἐχθές. τί ἔπραξεν; ἔφερέ μοι ψά. πόσα; δέκα. τί ἐποίησας; ἠρίστησα.

The same with $\pi \epsilon \mu \psi \epsilon \iota s$, $\epsilon \pi \epsilon \mu \psi a$, $\epsilon \pi \epsilon \mu \psi a \mu \epsilon \nu$, or other forms.

Similar treatment should be used with the following:—

- 3. έλαύνω ίππον νῦν ἐκ τῆς κώμης πρὸς τὴν θάλατταν.
- 4. ἔκληον τότε τὴν θύραν τὴν ἐν τῆ οἰκία.
- 5. ηλαύνομεν τοὺς ἵππους ἀπὸ τῆς ἀγορᾶς ἐχθές.
- 6. ἔπεμψάς ποτ' ἀγγέλους ἀπὸ τῆς θαλάττης οἴκαδε.

THEME.—A carriage and pair runs away into the sea. A messenger returns to the village, and tells all to the people in the market-place.

VII

Masculines of the first or α -declension add -s for nom. sing. and make gen. sing. in -ov like the second; otherwise are like the feminines. The vowel is $\bar{\alpha}$ when it follows ϵ , ι , or ρ (called $\bar{\alpha}$ pure); otherwise η . Note the three vocatives.

		•	The state of the s	
	Stem	$\nu \epsilon \tilde{a} \nu \iota \tilde{a} \ (\text{m.})$	πολ̄ιτā (m.)	Χαρμιδā (m.)
Sing.	V. A. G. D.	νεᾶνίᾶς, youth νεᾶνίᾶ νεᾶνίᾶν νεᾶνίου νεᾶνία	πολίτης, citizer πολίτα πολίτην πολίτου πολίτη	Χαρμίδης Χαρμίδη Χαρμίδην Χαρμίδου Χαρμίδη
, 1		νεᾶνίαιν	πολ \dot{t} τ \ddot{a} πολ \dot{t} τ a ιν	
Plur.	A. G.	νεᾶνίαι νεᾶνίᾶς νεᾶνιῶν νεᾶνίαις	πολίται πολίτᾶς πολῖτῶν πολίταις	Dual or plural, if used, like the others.

Before going on, decline throughout: κριτής, ποιητής, Πέρσης, στρατιώτης, ταμίᾶς, βορέᾶς 'north wind,' Νῖκίᾶς. For meanings see Vocabulary.

A few contracted stems are found in the first and second declensions. Their endings may be seen from the adjective given below. Notice the N.V.A. neuter plural.

πλούς, vovage

Examples are:—

 \sqrt{n} , earth

	173	JOHN CALL	"Noos, voyage	
	'Aθηνᾶ, Athena νοῦς, mind		$E\rho\mu\hat{\eta}s$, Hermes	
			όστοῦν, bone	
		χρῦσοί	Os, 'golden'	
		M.	F_*	N.
Sing.	N.V.	χρῦσοῦς	$\chi hoar{v}\sigma\hat{\eta}$	χρῦσοῦν
	Α.	χρῦσοῦν	χ ρ $ar{v}\sigma\hat{\eta} u$	χρῦσοῦν
	G.	$\chi ho ar{v} \sigma o \hat{v}$	χ ρ $ar{v}\sigma\hat{\eta}$ ς	χρῦσοῦ
	D.	$\chi hoar{v}\sigma\hat{\omega}$	χ ρ $ar{v}\sigma\hat{\eta}$	χρῦσῷ
Dual	N.V.A.	$\chi hoar{v}\sigma\hat{\omega}$	χ ρ $ar{v}$ σ \hat{a}	χ ρ $ar{v}$ σ $\hat{\omega}$
	G.D.	χρῦσοῖν	χ ρ $ar{v}\sigma a \hat{\iota} v$	χρῦσοῖν
Plur.	N.V.	χρῦσοῖ	$χ$ ρ $ar{v}$ σ $a\hat{\iota}$	χ ρ $ar{v}\sigma\hat{a}$
-	A.	χρῦσοῦς	χ ρ $ar{v}\sigma\hat{a}$ ς	$\chi hoar{v}\sigma\hat{a}$
	G.	χρῦσῶν	χρῦσῶν	χρῦσῶν
	D.	χρῦσοῖς	χρῖ σαῖς	χρῦσοῖς

There are also a few nouns and adjectives, some of them very common, with stems in $-\epsilon\omega$. The cases may be formed by adding to this stem -s, - ν , or iota (which is always subscript) wherever they occur in the other tables: the neuter plural is the only exception.

ίλεως, 'propitious' M.F.N. M.F.N.M.F.Sing. N.V. ίλεως Dual Έλεω ίλεων Plur. ἵλεω ΐλεα Α. Ίλεων Ίλεων ίλεως ίλεα ΐλεω ίλεω ΐλεων G. ίλεων ίλεω ίλεων ίλεφς D.

So νεώς 'temple'; λεώς 'people.'

The three contracted verb-stems form their imperfects as follows:—

₩ ₁	τῖμῶ α-stem		δηλῶ o-stem
Sing. 1	$\begin{array}{ccc} \cdot & \vec{\epsilon} - \tau t \mu - \alpha \\ \cdot & \vec{\epsilon} - \tau t \mu - \tilde{\alpha} \end{array}$	ίς ἐ-ποί-εις	ἐ-δήλ-ουν ἐ-δήλ-ους ἐ-δήλ-ου
	2. ἐ-τῖμ-β 3. ἐ-τῖμ-ἀ	ὶτον ἐ-ποι-εῖτο	ον έ-δηλ-οῦτον
2	i. ἐ-τῖμ-ά c. ἐ-τῖμ-ά s. ἐ-τίμ-α	ίτε ἐ-ποι-εῖτε	$\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\delta\eta\lambda$ - $o\hat{v} au\epsilon$

N.B.—In contracted verbs the endings are the same as in $\lambda \dot{\nu} \omega$; and if the pupil forgets any form he can easily make it by coupling those endings with the verb-stem, and contracting according to the following rules:—

$$\begin{array}{c} a+\epsilon \\ a+\eta \end{array} \ \, \text{becomes } \bar{a} \\ a+\epsilon \\ a+\eta \end{array} \ \, \text{becomes } \bar{a} \\ a+\theta \\ a+\theta \end{array} \ \, \text{becomes } \bar{a} \\ a+\theta \\ a+\theta \\ a+\epsilon \\ a+\theta \end{array} \ \, \text{becomes } \omega \\ a+\theta \\ a+\omega \\ a+\omega \end{array} \ \, \text{becomes } \omega \\ a+\epsilon \\ a+\epsilon \\ becomes } \omega \\ a+\epsilon \\ a+$$

In contracted forms of α -verbs the only vowels used are α and ω .

SYNTAX RULES FOR REPORTED SPEECH, 6. The accusative and infinitive may be used, generally as in Latin; but the nominative is used if the word refer to the subject of the main verb.

7. Or the finite construction may be kept, introduced by

ὅτι (or ὡs). In this case, the tense of the direct speech always must be kept, and the mood may be kept. Thus: Direct εἰμί, Indirect—λέγω ὅτι εἰμί, λέγει ὅτι ἐστίν, ἔλεγον ὅτι εἰμί, ἔλεγεν ὅτι ἐστίν, etc. For change of mood, see below, p. 153.

VOCABULARY

VERBS

ἄγω, lead ἀμαρτάνω, err; aor. ἥμαρτον γελῶ (-α-), laugh δουλεύω, serve, be a slave ἐρωτῶ (-α-), ask καλῶ (-ε-), call κελεύω, bid κρίνω, judge νομίζω, think ποιῶ (-ε-), do πιστεύω, believe χωρῶ (-ε-), hold, contain

Adverss and Particles, etc.

γάρ, for (stands second) διά(acc.), on account of δθεν, whence δτι, that (conjunction) οὕτως, thus πρός (acc.), towards, for

Nouns

 $^{\prime}$ A $\beta\delta\eta\rho t\tau\eta\varsigma$, a man of Abdera $d\delta \epsilon \lambda \phi \delta s$, - $\dot{\eta}$, brother, sister άργία, sloth, idleness $\Gamma \epsilon \lambda a \sigma \hat{\imath} vos$, the Laugher γραμματικός, pedant, student δουλος, slave, servant ἔλαιον, oil $\epsilon \lambda \epsilon \nu \theta \epsilon \rho i \bar{a}$, freedom, generosity Ίνδός, Indian κριτής, judge (cp. critic) $\lambda \eta \kappa v \theta$ os, $\dot{\eta}$, a little flask Λῦδός, Lydian μαρτύριον, evidence (cp. martyr) olvos, wine ποιητής, poet. Πέρσης, Persian στρατιά, στρατός, army στρατιώτης, soldier ταμίας, steward φιλοσοφία; philosophy χρηματισμός, moneymaking

ADJECTIVES

äδιкоs (т. f.), äδι∗ κον (n.), unjust, wicked 1 αμφότερος, both άνδρεῖος, brave $d\rho\gamma\delta\varsigma$ (m.f.), $d\rho\gamma\delta\nu$ (n.), idle, useless δειλός, cowardly δεινός, terrible, clever δίκαιος, just, upright έλεύθερος, generous, έργαστικός, energetic, hard-working $\epsilon \sigma \theta \lambda$ ós, good, honest őσος rel., (as much) πεντακότυλος, holding 21 pints πονηρός, knavish, bad Σιδώνιος, a man of Sidon τοσοῦτος (with οὖτος), so much

NUMERALS

εἴκοσιν,
twenty
indeέκατόν, a (clinable
hundred)
χίλιοι, a thousand
μύριοι, ten thousand

¹ Compound adjectives have two terminations only.

READING LESSON

- Ι. Σιδώνιος γραμματικὸς ἠρώτα τὸν διδάσκαλου .
 "ἡ πεντακότυλος λήκυθος πόσον χωρεῖ;" ὁ δὲ εἶπεν .
 "οἶνον λέγεις ἢ ἔλαιον;" .
- 2. οἱ ᾿Αβδηρῖται ἐκάλουν τὸν Δημόκριτον Φιλοσοφίαν. ἐγέλα δὲ ἀεὶ ὁ Δημόκριτος, ὅθεν καὶ Γελασῖνον αὐτὸν ἐκάλουν οἱ πολῖται.
- 3. Σωκράτης έλεγεν ὅτι ἡ ἀργία ἀδελφή ἐστι τῆς ἐλευθερίας. καὶ μαρτυριον ἔλεγεν ἀνδρειοτάτους καὶ ἐλευθερωτάτους Ἰνδοὺς καὶ Πέρσας, ἀμφοτέρους δὲ πρὸς χρηματισμὸν ἀργοτάτους εἶναι· Λυδοὺς δὲ ἐργαστικωτάτους, δουλεύειν δέ.

CONVERSATION

- 1. Questions and answers on the above at the master's discretion. The persons and numbers should be changed. Dialogues may then be formed with the words of the Vocabulary on the following Models.
- 2. τίς εἶ σύ; στρατιώτης εἰμί. ποῖος δὲ στρατιώτης εἶ ; ἀνδρεῖός εἰμι στρατιώτης. So with ταμίας, δοῦλος, etc., each having a suitable adjective.
- 3. τίς ἐστιν οὖτος; οὖτος μὲν στρατιώτης, ἐγὼ δὲ στρατηγός. τί δέ σοι ποιεῖ ὁ στρατιώτης; ὅσα ἐγὼ κελεύω ποιεῖ ὁ στρατιώτης. So with ταμίας, δοῦλος, and δουλεύω, ταμιεύω, etc.
- 4. τί ἐποίεις νῦν δή; ἐγέλων. διὰ τί ἐγέλας; ὅτι ἐκάλουν με Γελασῖνον. Vary persons and numbers.
- 5. ἄρα δουλεύεις; δουλεύω. τίνι δὴ δουλεύεις; τῷ δεσπότη δουλεύω. So in Imperfect, and different numbers and persons.
- 6. ἄρα στρατός ἐστιν οὖτος; ἔστιν. πόσων δὲ στρατιωτῶν; δέκα στρατιωτῶν. τί λέγεις, ἄρ' οὐχ

ημαρτες; ημαρτον δή· καὶ γάρ ἐστι χιλίων στρατιωτῶν ὁ στρατός. εὖ λέγεις νῦν· οὕτως καὶ ἐγὼ ἐνόμιζον.

So with έκατόν, μυρίοι, πέντε, εἴκοσιν.

- 7. Combine the following sentences A with B at discretion:—
 - Α. λέγω, λέγεις, λέγει, etc. ἔλεγον, ἔλεγες, etc.
 - Β. δοῦλός ἐστιν ἐργαστικός, δοῦλος ἢν ἐργαστικός, ό κριτής εὖ κρίνει, τὸ ἔλαιον ἢν καλόν, ὁ Ἰνδὸς πιστεύει τῷ Πέρση, etc.
- 8. δ ποιητής λέγει ὅτι δεινός ἐστιν.¹ τίς λέγει τοῦτο; ὁ ποιητής λέγει τοῦτο. ἀλλὰ τί λέγει; ὅτι δεινός ἐστι λέγει.
 - So: οί κριταὶ όρῶσιν ὅτι κακῶς κρίνεις σύ.
 - οί πολίται ἔλεγον ὅτι ἀγαθώ ἐστον τὼ ἀνθρώπω.
 - ό στρατηγὸς ἔλεγεν ὅτι οὔκ ἐστιν ἀνδρεῖος ὁ δοῦλος.

τὸ παιδίον έλεγεν ὅτι ἐγέλα.

9. οὖτοι οἱ νεανίαι δέκα μέν εἰσιν, εἰκόσὶ δ΄ ἔχουσιν ὀφθαλμούς.

So with οἰκίαι—θύρας, παιδία—δούλους, κόραι—κεφαλαί, πολῖται—ἄμαξαι, κῶμαι—ἀγοραί.

THEME.—An army: its numbers, their servants and friends, their characters, what each does and where he lives.

VIII

THIRD DECLENSION

The third declension in Greek contains chiefly consonant stems. One class of these are stems in $-o\nu\tau$ -, which we take first because the masculine and neuter of certain participles

¹ In revision, δεινὸς εἶναι may be substituted, and the law of nominative attraction may be explained. See Syntax Rule 6, p. 26,

belong to it. The feminine is of the first declension (type $\gamma\lambda\hat{\omega}\tau\tau a$, p. 14).

FROM εἰμί, 'I am'

Sing.	N.V. A. G. D.	M. ὄν, being ὄντα ὄντος ὄντι	F. οὖσα οὖσαν οὖσης οὖση	N. ὄν ὄν ὄντος ὄντι
Dual N		ὄντε ὄντοιν	οὔσā οὔσαιν	ὄντε ὄντοιν
Plur.	N.V. A. G. D.	ὄντες ὄντας ὄντων οὖσι(ν)	οὖσαι οὔσᾶς οὖσῶν οὔσαις	ὄντα ὄντα ὄντων οὖσι(ν)

Compare Lat. amans, amantem, etc.

The participles which belong to this class are:-

Pres. Part. Act. of the verbs already given.

Fut. Part. Act.

Aor. Act. (Second or Strong Aorist).

These may be declined by adding the above as endings to the stem thus:—

λύ-ων	λΰ-ουσα	$\lambda \widehat{v}$ -o $ u$
$\lambda \acute{v}\sigma$ - $\omega \nu$	$\lambda v\sigma$ -o $v\sigma a$	λῦσ-ον
λαβ-ών	λα β -οῦσα	$\lambda \alpha \beta$ -ó ν (note the accent)

N.B.—The dat. plur. m. and n. of the Pres. Part. Act. has the same form as the 3rd plur. pres. indic. act. $(\lambda \acute{\nu}ov\sigma\iota\nu)$.

The participles of contracted stems are:-

The 1st (weak) or α -aorist participle is declined with α in the endings, but otherwise in the same way:—

N.	λύσ-āς	$\lambda \dot{ar{v}} \sigma$ - $ar{a} \sigma a$	$\lambda \hat{v} \sigma$ - $a v$
G.	λύσ-αντος	$\lambda ar{v}\sigma$ - $ar{a}\sigma\etaarsigma$	λύσ-αντος, etc.

Nouns of the $-\nu\tau$ stem have sometimes a special vocative form, but are otherwise like the participles:—

Sing.	N.	λέων, lion	γίγāς, giant
	V.	$(\lambda \acute{\epsilon} o u)$	(γίγαν)
	A.	λέοντα, etc.	γίγαντα, etc.
Plur.	D.	λέουσι(ν)	$\gamma \acute{\iota} \gamma \ddot{a} \sigma \iota(u)$

The adjective $\pi \hat{a}s \pi \hat{a}\sigma a \pi \hat{a}\nu$ 'all' is declined like $\lambda \hat{v}\sigma \hat{a}s$. For $\mu \hat{\epsilon}\lambda \hat{a}s$ and $\tau \hat{a}\lambda \hat{a}s$ see p. 85.

PRESENT AND STRONG AORIST TENSES

	Imperative	Subjunctive	Optative
Sing. 1	•	$\lambda \dot{\tilde{v}}$ - ω	λ ύ -οιμι
2	$\lambda \hat{v} \cdot \epsilon$	λ ύ -ης	λύ-οις
3	. λῦ-έτω	$\lambda \hat{v}$ - η	$\lambda \vec{v} \cdot o \iota$
Dual 2	. λύ-ετον	λΰ-ητον	λύ-οιτον
3	. λῦ-έτων	λύ-ητον	$\lambda ec{v}$ -οίτην
Plur. 1		$\lambda \dot{ au}$ - $\omega \mu \epsilon v$	λύ-οιμεν
2	. λύ-ετε	$\lambda \dot{v}$ - $\eta au \epsilon$	$\lambda \dot{v}$ -o $\iota au \epsilon$
3	. λῦ-όντων	$\lambda \dot{v}$ - $\omega \sigma \iota(u)$	λΰ-οι€ν

Compare the Latin forms lege, legito, legite, legunto. So $\lambda \alpha \beta \epsilon^1 \lambda \alpha \beta \epsilon \tau \omega$; $\lambda \dot{\alpha} \beta \omega \lambda \dot{\alpha} \beta \eta s$; $\lambda \dot{\alpha} \beta \omega \iota \iota \lambda \dot{\alpha} \beta \omega \iota s$.

The First or Weak Aorist (a-Aorist) has endings like the present in the Subjunctive; in the other moods it shows the characteristic vowel a, and the ending in 2nd sing. of the imperative is peculiar (-ov).

Only five verbs have this accent : $\epsilon l\pi \dot{\epsilon}$, $\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\theta\dot{\epsilon}$, $\epsilon \dot{\nu}\rho\dot{\epsilon}$, $l\delta\dot{\epsilon}$, $\lambda\alpha\beta\dot{\epsilon}$; the rest βάλε, etc.

FIRST AORIST

Imperative	Subjunctive	Optative
Sing. 1.	λύσ-ω	λύσ-αιμι
2. λῦσ-ον	λύσ-ης	λύσ-αις, λύσ-ειας
3. λῦσ-άτω	λύσ-η	λύσ-αι, λύσ-ειε
Dual 2. λύσ-ατον	λύσ-ητον	λὖσ-αιτον
3. λῦσ-άτων	λύσ-ητον	λῦσ-αίτην
Plur. 1. 2. λύσ-ατε 3. λῦσ-άντων	λύσ-ωμεν λύσ-ητε λύσ-ωσι(ν)	λύσ-αιμεν λύσ-αιτε λύσ-αιεν, λύσ-ειαν

Syntax Rule, 8.—The Absolute Case in Greek is the genitive: as ἐμοῦ λέγοντος 'as I was speaking.'

Syntax Rule, 9.—Purpose is expressed by $i\nu\alpha$, ω s, or $\delta\pi\omega$ s with subjunctive; or in historic sequence, either subjunctive or optative. The optative in the latter case is less vivid; and the subjunctive is lawful.

SYNTAX RULE, 10.—The Optative is used:—

- (1) to express a wish (negative $\mu \hat{\eta}$), alone or with $\epsilon i \gamma \delta \rho$, $\epsilon l \theta \epsilon$: $\lambda \epsilon \gamma \delta \iota \mu \iota$, $\epsilon i \gamma \delta \rho \lambda \epsilon \gamma \delta \iota \mu \iota$ (O that I might speak.' $\mu \hat{\eta}$ γένοιτο 'may it not be.'
- (2) with ϵi to express a remote condition (negative $\mu \hat{\eta}$): ϵi $\lambda \hat{\epsilon} \gamma o \iota \mu \iota$ 'if I should say.'
- (3) with ἄν to express a remote hypothetical statement (negative οὐ): λέγοιμι ἄν 'I would or should say.'

Syntax Rule, 11.—General Expressions are made by adding $\tilde{a}\nu$ to any relative word: as $\tilde{o}s$ 'who,' $\tilde{o}s$ $\tilde{a}\nu$ 'whoever'; so $\tilde{o}\tau a\nu$ 'whenever,' $\hat{\epsilon}\hat{a}\nu$ 'if ever.'

These take the subjunctive. In historic sequence they may remain unchanged; or they drop ἄν, and the verb becomes optative. Thus ἐὰν λύσωμεν, εἰ λύσαιμεν.

EXERCISE.—Tenses should be formed and conjugated from the verbs already given in earlier vocabularies.

VOCABULARY

VERBS ἀγοράζω, buy; fut. -άσω ἀξιῶ (-o-), ask, claim $d\mu\epsilon\lambda\hat{\omega}$ (-ε-), neglect $d\pi$ - $a\nu\tau\hat{\omega}$ (-a-), meet aπ-έθανον, agrist of ἀποθνήσκω, die $d\pi$ ο-δημώ, am abroad έπ-αν-ελθών, part. of έπανέρχομαι, ϵπανῆλθον,return ηλθον, aor. of <math>ξρχομαι, come ποιω̂ (-ε-), do $\pi'\omega\lambda\hat{\omega}$ (-ε-), sell παρα-λαμβάνω, receive, find

Nouns
δείγμα, neut., specimen (for decl. see p. 43)
ἐπιστολή, letter ἐταίρος, companion, comrade ἐτῶν, gen. pl. of ἔτος, a year (n.), (see p. 43)
θεός, god ἰατρός, physician πλοῦτος, wealth

For the prepositions see Vocabulary to No. IX. p. 37.

ΑDJECTIVES ἐκάτερος, each of two, either (Lat. uterque) μῶρος, foolish πεντε-καί-δεκα, fifteen τριάκοντα, thirty τοιοῦτος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτο(ν), such τυφλός, blind

Adverbs $\hat{\epsilon}\acute{a}\nu, \text{ if } (subj.)$ $i\nu a (=ut), \text{ in order that, } with subj. or opt.$ $\kappa a \theta \acute{a} \pi \epsilon \rho, \text{ like as } (=\kappa a \pi \acute{a} + \ddot{a} + \pi \epsilon \rho)$ $\mu \acute{a}, \text{ by } (in oaths), with acc.$ $i \sigma \epsilon, \text{ when } (rel.)$

Augment in Compound Verbs.—Compound verbs augment the simple verb, and prefix the preposition, eliding its final vowel if any (except $\pi\epsilon\rho i$): as $d\pi$ - $a\nu\tau\hat{\omega}$, $d\pi$ - $\eta\nu\tau\eta\sigma a$: $d\pi$ - $\theta\nu\eta\sigma\kappa\omega$, $d\pi$ - $\epsilon\theta a\nu\rho\nu$; but $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota$ - $a\iota\rho\hat{\omega}$, $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota$ - $\eta\rho\sigma\nu\nu$.

READING LESSON

Ι, Σχολαστικῷ ἐταῖρος ἀποδημῶν ἔγραψεν ἐπιστολήν, ἵνα αὐτῷ βιβλία ἀγοράση. ὁ δὲ ἀμελήσας, καὶ ἐπανελθόντι αὐτῷ ἀπαντήσας, εἶπεν, "ἡ περὶ τῶν βιβλίων ἐπιστολή, ἡν ἔγραψας, οὐκ ἡλθεν."

2. Σχολαστικώ τις ἀπαντήσας εἶπεν· "δν ἐπώλησάς (Β 604)

μοι δοῦλον, ἀπέθανεν." "μὰ τοῦς θεούς," ἔφη, "παρ'

έμοι ότε ην, ούδεν τοιούτον εποίησεν."

3. Σχολαστικώ ἀποδημοῦντι φίλος ἔλεγεν "ἀξιῶ σε δύο δούλους ἀγοράσαι μοι, ἐκάτερον πεντεκαίδεκα ἐτῶν." ὁ δὲ εἶπεν "ἐὰν τοιούτους μὴ λάβω, ἀγοράσω σοι ενα τριάκοντα ετων."

4. ὁ πλοῦτος ἡμᾶς, καθάπερ ἰατρὸς κακός, πάντας βλέποντας παραλαβών τυφλούς ποιεί.

5. Σχολαστικός οἰκίαν πωλῶν λίθον ἀπ' αὐτῆς εἰ δείγμα περιέφερεν.

CONVERSATION LESSON

Ι. ποῖός τις ἢν ὁ Σχολαστικός; μῶρος ἢν. τίς έγραψεν πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐπιστολήν; ἐταῖρος. ἵνα τί ποιῆ; ίνα ἀγοράση βιβλία. ἀρ' ἠγόρασε τὰ βιβλία; οὔκ, άλλ' ημέλησεν. ἐπανελθόντος δὲ ἐταίρου τί εἶπεν; ὅτι ούκ ήλθεν ή ἐπιστολή.

2. τίς ἀπέθανεν; τί ἐποίησεν ὁ δοῦλος; τίνος

δοῦλος: τί εἶπεν ὁ Σχολαστικός;

3. ἀποδημοῦντος αὐτοῦ τί ήξίου ὁ φίλος; πόσους δούλους; πόσων ἐτῶν; τί εἶπεν ὁ Σχολαστικός; ἄρα τοῦτ' ήξίου; οὔκ, ἀλλ' ἄλλο τι. ἆρ' οὔκ ἐστι ταὐτόν; οὕκ ἐστι. ἄλλο μὲν γὰρ δοῦλος τριάκοντα ἐτῶν, ἄλλο δὲ δύο δοῦλοι ἐκάτερος πεντεκαίδεκα ἐτῶν.

4. ποιός έστιν ὁ πλούτος; τί ποιεί; ποίους παρα-

λαβών; τίνας;

IX

VERBS IN -μι

A few common verbs are conjugated in some tenses in a very different way from those we have had. The 1st sing.

ends in $-\mu\iota$. The first three given below are reduplicated in the present stem.

stem ora.	stem $\theta\epsilon$
Sing. 1. ໃστημι, I place	$\tau i\theta \eta \mu \iota$, I place, put
2. ἵστης	$ au i heta\etaarsigma$
3. ἵστησι(ν)	$ au i heta \eta \sigma \iota (u)$
Dual 2. ἵστατον	$ au i heta \epsilon au o u$
3. ἵστατον	$ au l heta \epsilon au o u$
Plur. 1. ἵσταμεν	$ au \ell heta \epsilon \mu \epsilon u$
2. ἵστατε	$ au i heta \epsilon au \epsilon$
3. $i\sigma \tau \hat{a}\sigma \iota(\nu)$	$ au\iota heta cupe ilde{lpha}\sigma\iota(u)$
Inf. Pres. ἱστάναι	$ au\iota heta\acute{\epsilon} u a\iota$
Part. Pres. ίστάς, ίστᾶσα,	τιθείς, τιθεῖσα, τιθέν
ίστάν(likeλύσας)	τιθέντα, τιθεῖσαν, τιθέν, etc.
D. Pl. ίστᾶσι(ν), ίστά-	$τιθε \hat{\iota} σι(v)$, $τιθε \hat{\iota} σαις$

φημί, ' I say,' φής φησί(ν) φατόν φατόν φαμέν φατέ φᾶσί(ν).

σαις

	stem δο	stem &
	δίδωμι, I give	$^{g}_{\iota}\eta\mu\iota$, I send
	δίδως	$ \frac{g}{i} \eta \varsigma $ $ \frac{g}{i} \eta \sigma \iota(\nu) $
3.	$\delta l \delta \omega \sigma \iota(\nu)$	$\ddot{\iota}\eta\sigma\iota(u)$
Dual 2.	δίδοτον	ιετον
3.	δίδοτον	<i>ιετον</i>
Plur. 1.	δίδομεν	$\iota^{\epsilon}_{\epsilon}$
2.	δίδοτε	$\iota \epsilon au \epsilon$
3.	$\delta\iota\delta\acute{a}\sigma\iota(u)$	$i\hat{a}\sigma\iota(u)$
Infin. Pres.	διδόναι	[‡] έναι
Part. Pres.	διδούς, διδοῦσα, διδόν	tels, telσa, tév
	διδόντα, διδοῦσαν, διδόν	ΐέντος, etc.
D. Pl.	διδοῦσι(ν), διδούσαις	$\dot{\tilde{t}}\epsilon\hat{\iota}\sigma\iota(\nu)$, $\dot{\tilde{t}}\epsilon\dot{\iota}\sigma a\iota$ s

Like διδούs is declined : ὀδούs 'tooth,' ὀδόντα, d. pl. ὀδοῦσι(ν). Compare dens, dentem.

Like ίστάs is declined: γίγᾶs (voc. sometimes γίγαν), γίγαντα, d. pl. γίγᾶσιν.

N.B.—Verbs in $-\mu\iota$ add the endings directly to the stem; verbs in $-\omega$ interpose a vowel \circ or ϵ called the thematic vowel:—

 $\lambda \dot{v}$ -o- $\mu \epsilon v$ $\lambda \dot{v}$ - ϵ - $\tau \epsilon$

Thus the former are called Athematic Verbs, the latter Thematic Verbs.

COMPOUNDS OF VERBS IN -µ1, for reference

ἀν-ίστημι, raise up δι-ίστημι, separate ἐφ-ίστημι, set over καθ-ίστημι, place, set up. ἐς φόβον κ., throw into fear μεθ-ίστημι, remove προ-ίστημι, set before

ἀνα-τίθημι, set up, hang up (as offering) δια-τίθημι, distribute, separate έπι-τίθημι, place upon κατα-τίθημι, lay down παρα-κατα-τίθημι, deposit

άπο-δίδωμι, give up, give away δια-δίδωμι, distribute έπι-δίδωμι, contribute μετα-δίδωμι, give a share (gen. of thing) παρα-δίδωμι, hand over

VOCABULARY

Verbs
διαφέρω, differ, be
superior
εἶναι, to be (infin. of
εἰμί)
ἐκπερῶ (-a-), cross,
go over
ἔοικε(ν), it seems
ἐσθίω, eat
εὐρίσκω, find; aor.
εὖρον: part. εὐρών

κάπτω, bite
κελεύω, bid
οἰκῶ (-ε-), dwell
ὀνομάζω, fut. -άσω,
name
πεινῶ (-α-), I starve,
hunger
πλουτῶ (-ε-), am rich
πωλῶ (-ε-), sell
ὑγιαίνω, am healthy
χρήζω, want

Nouns
'Aθηναι, Athens
'Aθηναζε, to Athens
'Aθήνησεν, from A.
'Αθήνησεν, acc. 'Αμφίων, acc. 'Αμφίων, acc. 'Αμφίονα, Amphion ἄρτος, loaf αὔρα, breeze ἐλπίς, hope
Ζηθος, Zethus

θήβη, Thebes θηρίον, beast Κεκροπίδης, son of Cecrops, Athenian κόρος, lad πέδον, ground σκόλιον, drinkingsong, catch ὑγίεια, health

ΑDJECTIVES άγνός, holy αἰσχρός, ugly, base ἄξιος, cheap ἄριστος, best δεύτερος, second ἐκών, ἐκοῦσα, ἐκόν, willing κλεινός, famous μουσικός, musical, artistic ὀξύ-πεινος, quick to hunger (πείνα) ὀρθός, straight, right πρῶτος, first ῥᾶστος, easiest; adv. ῥᾶστα τρίτος, third

PREPOSITIONS
ἀνά, up, along (acc.)
ἀπό, from (gen.)
διά, on account of
(acc.), through
(gen.)
ϵἰς, ϵς, ἰς, οut of (gen.)

έπί, upon (gen. or dat.), to (gen.), against (acc.) κατά, down (acc. of motion to, gen. of motion from) μετά, after (acc.), with (gen.),amongst (dat.) παρά, along, up to, within (acc.), from (gen.),beside (dat.) $\pi \rho \delta$, before (gen.)

ADVERBS ἀεί, ever οὖ, where (rel.) πάλιν, back again χάμαι, on the ground

READING LESSON

1. ὁ τὸ σκόλιον εὐρὼν ἐκεῖνος, ὅστις ἢν, τὸ μὲν ὑγιαίνειν πρῶτον ὡς ἄριστον ὃν ἀνόμασεν ὀρθῶς, δεύτερον δ' εἶναι καλόν, τρίτον δὲ πλουτεῖν, τοῦθ', ὁρậς, ἔχρηζέ που μετὰ τὴν ὑγίειαν γὰρ τὸ πλουτεῖν διαφέρει· καλὸς δὲ πεινῶν ἐστιν αἰσχρὸν θηρίον.

2. Ζήθον μεν ελθόνθ' άγνον ες Θήβης πεδον οἰκεῖν κελεύει· καὶ γὰρ ἀξιωτέρους πωλοῦσιν, ὡς ἔοικε, τοὺς ἄρτους ἐκεῖ· ὁ δ' ὀξύπεινος· τὸν δὲ μουσικώτατον κλεινὰς 'Αθήνας ἐκπερᾶν 'Αμφίονα

οὖ ῥậστ' ἀεὶ πεινῶσι Κεκροπιδῶν κόροι κάπτοντες αὖρας, ἐσθίοντες ἐλπίδας. 1

N.B.—These pieces should be learnt by heart. With the first may be read in revision the skolion referred to, p. 83 below.

CONVERSATION

- Ι. τί εὖρεν ἐκεῖνος; τί ὀνομάζει πρῶτον ὡς ἄριστον ὄν; τί δὲ δεύτερον, τί τρίτον; ποῖόν τι ἐστι τὸ ὑγιαίνειν; ποῖον δὲ τὸ πλουτεῖν; ποῖός ἐστιν καλὸς πεινῶν; etc.
- 2. ποῦ ἐλθεῖν κελεύει τὸν Ζῆθον· ἵνα τί ποιῆ;
 διὰ τί; ποῦ εἰσιν οἱ ἄρτοι ἄξιοι; τί δ' ἄξιον ᾿Αθήνησιν; ποῦ ἐλθεῖν κελεύει τὸν ᾿Αμφίονα, etc.
- 3. ἆρ' ἔχεις βιβλίον; ἔχω δή (showing it). τί ποιεῖς; δίδωμί σοι αὐτό. καὶ ἐγὼ λαμβάνω μέν, δίδωμι δέ σοι πάλιν. εὖ ποιεῖς, ὧ διδάσκαλε, καὶ λαμβάνω ἑκών. Also in plural.
 - 4. ἀρ' ἔχεις πέτασον; ἔχω δή. τί δὲ ποιεῖς; τίθημι ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς. So with ἱμάτιον, δίφρος— ἵστημι χάμαι.

These may be varied by making one describe what another does.

THEME.—The best things in the world.

X

VOICES OF THE VERB

There are three Voices—Active, Middle, and Passive. The Middle and Passive have the same endings in most tenses, but

¹ Acc. plur. of $\epsilon \lambda \pi ls$ (see p. 56).

different in the Future and Aorist. Otherwise the Middle and Passive are to be distinguished by sense or construction.

The Middle Voice means that an action is done for oneself. Very rarely it is used of reflexive actions (those done to oneself), as $\lambda o \acute{\nu} o \mu \alpha \iota$ 'I wash myself,' but generally the active with the reflexive pronoun is used for this.

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE

	Present	Imperfect	Infin.	Part.
Si.	Ι. λύ-ο-μαι	$\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\lambda ar{v}$ - \acute{o} - $\mu \eta u$	$\lambda \dot{v}$ - ϵ - $\sigma \theta a \iota$	λῦ-ό-μενος, -η, -ον
	$2.\lambda \dot{v}$ - $\eta,\lambda \dot{v}$ - $\epsilon \iota$	ể-λΰ-ου		
	3. λ ύ -ε-ται	$\vec{\epsilon}$ - $\lambda \vec{v}$ - ϵ - $ au o$		
Du.	$2. \lambda \dot{v} - \epsilon - \sigma \theta o \nu$	ể-λΰ-ε-σθον		THE PARTY OF THE P
	3. λ ύ-ε-σθον	$\vec{\epsilon}$ - $\lambda \bar{v}$ - ϵ - $\sigma \theta \eta \nu$		The state of the s
Pl.	$1. \lambda \bar{v}$ -ό-μ $\epsilon \theta a$	$ \vec{\epsilon} - \lambda \bar{v} - \acute{o} - \mu \epsilon \theta a $		
	2. $\lambda \dot{\tilde{v}}$ - ϵ - $\sigma \theta \epsilon$	$\vec{\epsilon}$ - $\lambda \hat{v}$ - ϵ - $\sigma \theta \epsilon$		THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O
	3. λ ύ- 0-νται	<i>ϵ-</i> λ <i>υ</i> -ο-ντο		

The First Aorist makes $\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\lambda \bar{v}$ - $\sigma \acute{\alpha}$ - $\mu \eta \nu$, $\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\lambda \acute{v}$ - $\sigma \omega$, $\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\lambda \acute{v}$ - $\sigma a \tau o$, etc. Note the 2nd sing.

a-stems		€-ste	€-stems	
Present	<i>Imperfect</i>	Present	<i>Imperfect</i>	
τϊμῶμαι	ἐτῖμώμην	ποιοθμαι	$\epsilon \pi o \iota o \iota \mu \eta \nu$	
$ au ar{\iota} \mu \hat{q}$	$\epsilon \tau \bar{\iota} \mu \hat{\omega}$	$ποι \hat{\eta}, ποιε \hat{\iota}$	ἐποιοῦ	
τῖμᾶται	ἐτῖμᾶτο	ποιεῖται	$\dot{\epsilon}\pi o \iota \epsilon \hat{\iota} au o$	
auῖμᾶσθον	<i>ἐτ</i> ῖμᾶσθον	ποιεῖσθον	<i>ἐποιεῖσθον</i>	
auιμᾶσ $ heta$ ον	ἐ τῖμἇσθην	ποιεῖσθον	<i>ἐποιείσθην</i>	
τῖμώμεθα	<i>ἐτ</i> ῖμώμεθα	ποιούμεθα	<i>ἐποιούμεθα</i>	
$ au$ $ ilde{\mu}$ $\hat{a}\sigma heta \epsilon$	$\epsilon \tau \bar{\iota} \mu \hat{a} \sigma \theta \epsilon$	ποιεῖσθε	$\epsilon\pi$ οι ϵ î $\sigma heta\epsilon$	
τιμῶνται	<i>ἐτ</i> ῖμῶντο	ποιοῦνται	<i>ἐποιοῦν</i> το	
Infin. $ au\iota\mu\hat{a}\sigma heta a\iota$		ποιεῖο	$ au heta a\iota$	
Part. т	ιμώμενος	ποιού	μενος	

o-stems

Present
δηλοῦμαι
δηλοῦ ται
δηλοῦσθον
δηλοῦσθον
δηλοῦσθον
δηλοῦσθε
δηλοῦσθε

Imperfect

ἐδηλούμην
ἐδηλοῦτο
ἐδηλοῦσθον
ἐδηλούσθην
ἐδηλούσθην
ἐδηλούσθε
ἐδηλοῦσθε
ἐδηλοῦντο

Infin. δηλοῦσθαι Part. δηλούμενος

Vocabulary

VERBS αίρω, raise, lift $dva - \sigma\pi\hat{\omega}$ (-a-), pull up $\dot{\alpha}$ να-χωρ $\hat{\omega}$ (- ϵ -), retire $d\pi o - \sigma a \lambda \epsilon \psi \omega$, ride at anchor γίγνομαι, αοτ. έγενό- $\mu\eta\nu$, become $\delta \iota \alpha \cdot \theta \in \omega$, run about 1 δοκῶ (- ϵ -), fut. δόξω, seem, think ἔλκω, pull, draw $\epsilon \vec{v} \phi \eta \mu \hat{\omega}$ (- ϵ -), utter words of good omen, pray fairly (sometimes to be silent)

καθ-ίημι, let down καλῶ (-ε-), call, call upon κατα-λείπω, leave behind κυρτοῦμαι (-ο-), belly out περι-άγω, pull round πλέω, sail ¹ τρέχω, θρέξω, run χαίρω, rejoice

Nouns ἄγκὖρα, anchor ἀναγωγή, launching ἄνεμος, wind (cp. Lat. *animus*)

 $\gamma \hat{\eta}$, land $\epsilon \vec{v} \chi \dot{\eta}$, prayer hetaάλαττα, sea $\theta \delta \rho \nu \beta \sigma$, noise ίστίον, sail ίστός, mast κάλως, rope (see p. 91) κεραία, yardarm κυβερνήτης, helmsman, pilot ναύτης, sailor \ddot{o} $ho\mu$ os, anchorage $\pi \alpha \iota \bar{\alpha} \nu \iota \sigma \mu \acute{o} s$, chanting of the paean, or solemn song: sailors' chanty

¹ ε-verbs which are disyllables uncontracted, as $\pi \lambda \epsilon \omega$, only contract those forms where two ϵ 's come together: $\pi \lambda \epsilon \omega$, $\pi \lambda \epsilon i$ s, $\pi \lambda \epsilon i$, $\pi \lambda \epsilon i \tau \sigma \nu$. The same is true of them when compounded: $\delta \iota \alpha - \theta \epsilon \omega$ etc.

πλοΐον, vessel πλοῦς, voyage

Adjectives
αἴσιος, prosperous,
lucky
ὅμοιος, like
οὖριος, favourable
σφοδρός, strong,
violent

Adverss
αἰεί, ἀεί, always
ἄνω, above
ἔτι, still, yet
ἤδη, already
εὐθύς, straightway
κατὰ μικρόν, little
by little
κατὰ τὸ πλοῖον,
about the ship

κάτω, below νῦν, now ώς, ὥσπερ, as though ώς, prep. with acc. to, used of persons ώς, exclamatory relative, how!

READING LESSON

- Ι. ἔχαιρον τὸ πρῶτον, ὁρῶν τὴν θάλατταν, ὄντος ἐν τῷ ὅρμῷ ἔτι τοῦ πλοίου. ὡς δ' ἔδοξεν οὕριος εἶναι πρὸς ἀναγωγὴν ὁ ἄνεμος, θόρυβος ἢν εὐθὺς κατὰ τὸ πλοῖον, τῶν ναυτῶν διαθεόντων, τοῦ κυβερνήτου κελεύοντος, ἑλκομένων τῶν κάλων ἡ κεραία περιήγετο, τὸ ἱστίον καθίετο, τὸ πλοῖον ἀπεσάλευε, τὰς ἀγκύρας ἀνέσπων, ὁ ὅρμος κατελείπετο τὴν γῆν ὁρῶμεν ἀπὸ τοῦ πλοίου κατὰ μικρὸν ἀναχωροῦσαν, ὥσπερ αὐτὴν πλέουσαν. παιανισμὸς ἢν καὶ εὐχή, θεοὺς δ' ἐκάλουν, εὐφημοῦντες αἴσιον τὸν πλοῦν γενέσθαι ό ἄνεμος ἤρετο σφοδρότερον, τὸ ἱστίον ἐκυρτοῦτο καὶ ἔτρεχε τὸ πλοῖον ἤδη.
- 2. τὸ λεγόμενον τοῦτ' ἐστὶ νῦν \cdot τἄνω 1 κάτω, τὰ κάτω δ' ἄνω.
 - 3. ώς αἰεὶ τὸν ὅμοιον ἄγει θεὸς ώς τὸν ὅμοιον,

Syntax Rule, 12.—The adjective αὐτός is used in the following way:—

- (a) Agreeing with a noun it means 'self': αὐτὸς λέγω 'I say it myself'; κτείνουσι τὸν ἄνθρωπον αὐτόν 'they kill the man himself.'
- (b) Reflexive in the compound ξαυτόν, etc.: αὐτὸς παίει ξαυτόν 'he himself strikes himself.'
- (c) With article it means, 'the (self) same': $\partial a \vec{v} \tau \partial s \vec{a} \nu \theta \rho \omega \pi \sigma s$ 'the same man.'

 1 $\tau \tilde{a} \nu \omega = \tau \tilde{a} \tilde{a} \nu \omega$.

Syntax Rule, 13.—Words meaning 'like,' or 'the same,' take the dative: οὖτος ἐστὶν ὁ αὐτὸς ἐκείνφ 'this man is the same as that.'

CONVERSATION LESSON

- I. Tell the story in the present tense, and in the plural.
- 2. The usual question and answer, varying tense and person.
- 3. τί λέγεται; τὰ ἄνω κάτω εἶναι λέγεται. τί δ' ἄλλο; τὰ κάτω ἄνω εἶναι, καὶ τοῦτο λέγεται. ἄρα ταὐτό ἐστι τοῦτ' ἐκείνω; οὐ ταὐτό, ἀλλ' ὅμοιον.
- 4. τίς ἄγει; τίς δ' ἄγεται; ποῖ δ' ἄγεται ὁ ὅμοιος; πότε δέ;

THEME.—The ship setting sail.

XI PRESENT MIDDLE AND PASSIVE

		Imperative	Subjunctive	Optative
Sing.	I.		λΰ-ωμαι	λῦ-οίμην
;	2.	λΰ-ου	$\lambda \hat{v}$ - η	λύ-οιο
	3.	$\lambda ar{v}$ - $\epsilon\sigma heta\omega$	λΰ-ηται	λύ-οιτο
Dual :	2.	$\lambda v - \epsilon \sigma heta o v$	$\lambda \dot{v}$ -η $\sigma heta o u$	λΰ-οισθον
	3.	$\lambda ar{v}$ - $\epsilon \sigma heta \omega u$	$\lambda \dot{v}$ - $\eta \sigma heta o u$	$\lambda ar{v}$ -ol $\sigma heta \eta u$
Plur.	I.		$\lambda ar{v}$ -ώ $\mu \epsilon heta a$	$\lambda ar{v}$ -οίμ $\epsilon heta a$
:	2.	$\lambda ec{v}$ - $\epsilon \sigma heta \epsilon$	$\lambda \dot{v}$ - $\eta \sigma heta \epsilon$	$\lambda ilde{v}$ -οισ $ heta \epsilon$
	3.	λῦ-έσθων	λύ-ωνται	λύ-οιντο

The strong (second) agrist middle is conjugated in the same way:—

γενοῦ γένωμαι γενοίμην γενέσθαι γενόμενος Note accents in γενοῦ and γενέσθαι.

WEAK (FIRST) AORIST MIDDLE

a-Aorist

	Indicative	<i>Imperative</i>	Subjunctive
Sing. 1.	$\dot{\epsilon}$ -λ $ar{v}$ σ- $lpha$ μη γ		$\lambda \dot{v}$ σ-ω $\mu a\iota$
2.	$\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\lambda \dot{ar{v}}\sigma$ - ω	$\lambda \hat{v} \sigma$ - $a\iota$	λ v σ-η, etc.
3.	ἐ-λύσ- ατο	$\lambda ar{v}\sigma$ - $lpha\sigma heta\omega$	
Dual 2.	$\vec{\epsilon}$ - $\lambda \dot{ ilde{v}} \sigma$ - $a \sigma heta o u$	$\lambda t \sigma$ - $a\sigma heta o u$	Optative
3⋅	$\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\lambda ar{v}\sigma$ - $lpha\sigma heta\eta v$	$\lambda \ddot{v}$ σ-άσ $ heta \omega v$	λῦσ-αίμην
Plur. 1.	$\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\lambda ar{v}\sigma$ - $\acute{a}\mu \epsilon heta a$		$λ \dot{v} \sigma$ -aιο, etc.
2.	$\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\lambda\dot{v}\sigma$ - $a\sigma heta\epsilon$	$λ \dot{v} \sigma$ - $a \sigma \theta \epsilon$	
√ 3•	$\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\lambda \dot{v}\sigma$ - $a u au o$	$\lambda ar{v}$ σ- $lpha$ σ $ heta$ ω $ u$	
	Infin.	I	Part.
	λύσασθαι	λῦο	-άμενος

NEUTER NOUNS IN -μα

stem - $\mu \alpha \tau$ -

Sing. N.V. A. $\sigma \hat{\omega} \mu a$, body Dual $\sigma \hat{\omega} \mu a \tau \epsilon$ Plur. $\sigma \hat{\omega} \mu a \tau a$ G. $\sigma \hat{\omega} \mu a \tau o s$ $\sigma \hat{\omega} \mu a \tau o \iota v$ $\sigma \hat{\omega} \mu a \sigma \iota (v)$

These are very common; many of them are the abstract nouns from verb stems, as $\pi\rho\hat{a}\gamma\mu a$ from $\pi\rho\hat{a}\tau\tau\omega$.

NEUTER NOUNS IN -09

stem -co-

Sing. N.V.A. γένος, family, stock, race, kind G. γένους D. γένει
Dual N.V.A. γένει

G.D. γενοίν

Plur. N.V.A. γένη G. γενῶν D. γένεσι(ν) Adjectives compounded with 65-stems are thus declined:-

stem εὐγενέσ-

Sing.	N. V. A. G. D.	1 1 . ,	noble εὐγενοῦς εὐγενεῖ	N. εὐγενές εὐγενές εὐγενές
Dual	N.V.A. G.D.		εὐγενεῖ εὐγενοῖν	•
Plur.	N.V.A. G. D.	εὐγενεῖς	εὐγενῶν εὐγενέσι(ν)	εὐγενῆ

These cases all end like yévos except N.V.A. sing., N. plur. The accents differ. masc

Comparison:—

εὐγενέσ-τερος εὐγενέσ-τατος

Proper names compounded with these stems are thus declined:-

Ν. Σωκράτης

V. Σώκρατες (note accent)

Α. Σωκράτη (οι Σωκράτην)G. Σωκράτους

D. Σωκράτει

A common word τριήρης, 'trireme,' follows the same type (voc. $\tau \rho \iota \hat{\eta} \rho \epsilon s$ or $\tau \rho \iota \hat{\eta} \rho \eta s$).

Syntax Rule, 14.—Besides the constructions given in Rule 9 (p. 32), purpose may also be expressed by &s with the Future Participle (as ἔλεγεν ώς βλάψων 'he spoke with a view to hurt'); or sometimes by $\omega\sigma\tau\epsilon$ with Infinitive.

VOCABULARY

VERBS άκμάζω, be in one's prime, be ripe $d\mu\epsilon\lambda\hat{\omega}(\cdot\epsilon\cdot)$, disregard $\dot{\alpha}\pi o - \tau \epsilon i \nu \omega$, stretch, extend άπο-τρυγώ, see τρυγώ $d\pi o - \phi \epsilon \rho \omega$, carry off, take away $\beta a \sigma \tau \dot{\alpha} (\omega, lift, carry)$ γενόμενος, aor. part. of γίγνομαι, γενήσομαι, έγενόμην, become ϵ γ χ ϵ ω, pour in $\dot{\epsilon}$ κ-καθαίρω, cleanse $\epsilon\mu$ - $\beta\acute{a}\lambda\lambda\omega$, put in $\epsilon \pi - \epsilon i \gamma \omega$, push on, press έπι-σκευάζω, prepare $\tilde{\epsilon}\rho\pi\omega$, creep, go èф-іконто, aor. opt. of έφικνουμαι, έφίξομαι, έφτκόμην, reach $\theta \lambda t \beta \omega$, crush μέλει, impers. with dat. pers. and gen. of thing, care for μετα-δίδωμι, share παρα-σκευάζω, prepare

πατῶ (-ε-), tread πλέκω, weave τρυγῶ (-α-), pluck fruit, take the vintage φέρω, carry, bear

Nouns άγρός, field, country (cp. ager) aίξ, alγός, goat $\mathring{a}\mu\pi\epsilon\lambda$ os, $\mathring{\eta}$, vine ἄρριχος, basket γ λεῦκος, τό, must, new wine $\delta \rho \epsilon \pi \dot{\alpha} \nu \eta$, sickle κιττός, ίνη κλημα, τό, tendril, branch $\Lambda \epsilon \sigma \beta os$, $\dot{\eta}$, Lesbos $\lambda \eta \nu \delta s$, $\dot{\eta}$, wine-vat, treading-vat $\lambda i\theta$ os, stone λύγος, agnus η , castus, withy olvos, wine (cp. vinum) οπώρα, autumn, fruit $\pi i\theta$ os, wine-jar

ποτόν, drink
πρόβατον, sheep
σπάργανα, τά, swaddling-clothes
σταφυλή, cluster,
bunch, grapes
τομή, cutting
τροφή, food
τρύγητος, vintage
φάος, τό, light
ὧφέλεια, help

ADJECTIVES

ἀλλήλους (ρί.),
 ἀλλήλω (du.),
 each other

ἔνοινος, containing
 wine
 ξηρός, dry
 μετέωρος, high, up lifted, raised
 παλαιός, old
 ταπεινός, low

Adverbs, etc. $\begin{align*}{l} \& \rho \tau \iota, \ \text{just, lately} \\ \begin{align*}{l} \Halpha \delta \eta, \ \text{already} \\ \begin{align*}{l} \Halpha \alpha, \ \text{in order that} \\ \begin{align*}{l} \nu \Halpha \kappa \tau \omega \rho, \ \text{by night} \\ \end{align*}$

READING LESSON

Vintage

1. Form the Imperative Subjunctive and Optative Middle of verbs in the Vocabulary.

2. ἤδη δ' ὀπώρας ἀκμαζούσης καὶ ἐπείγοντος τοῦ τρυγητοῦ, πᾶς ἦν κατὰ τοὺς ἀγροὺς ἐν ἔργφ· ὁ μὲν ληνούς ἐπεσκεύαζεν· ὁ δὲ πίθους ἐξεκάθαιρεν· ὁ δὲ άρρίχους έπλεκεν έμελέ τινι δρεπάνης μικρας ές σταφυλών τομήν, καὶ έτέρφ λίθου ἵνα θλίψαι τὰ ένοινα τῶν σταφυλῶν, καὶ ἄλλφ λύγου ξηρᾶς ἵνα ύπὸ φάους νύκτωρ τὸ γλεῦκος φέροιτο. ἀμελήσαντες οὖν καὶ ὁ Δάφνις καὶ ἡ Χλόη τῶν προβάτων καὶ τῶν αἰγῶν, ἀφέλειαν ἀλλήλοις μεταδίδοασιν. ὁ μὲν έβάσταζεν εν άρρίχοις σταφυλάς, καὶ επάτει ταῖς ληνοίς έμβαλών, καὶ εἰς τοὺς πίθους ἔφερε τὸν οἶνον. ή δὲ τροφὴν παρεσκεύαζε τοῖς τρυγῶσι, καὶ ἐνέχει ποτον αὐτοῖς πρεσβύτερον οἶνον, καὶ τῶν ἀμπέλων τὰς ταπεινοτέρας ἀπετρύγα. πᾶσα γὰρ ἡ κατὰ τὴν Λέσβον άμπελος ταπεινή, οὐ μετέωρος, καὶ κάτω τὰ κλήματα ἀποτείνει, ἔρπουσα ὥσπερ κιττός· καὶ παιδίον ἂν έφίκοιτο σταφυλής άρτι έκ σπαργάνων γενόμενον.

Conversation Lesson on the above as usual, using active and passive constructions.

XII

FUTURE MIDDLE AND PASSIVE

,		Middle	Passive
Sing.	I.	λύ-σομαι	λυ-θήσομαι
,	2.	617	$\lambda v - \theta \eta \sigma \eta$, $-\epsilon \iota$
	3.	$\lambda \acute{v}$ - $\sigma \epsilon au a \iota$	λυ-θήσεται
Dual	2.	λΰ-σεσθον	λυ-θήσεσθον
	3.	$\lambda \hat{v}$ -σ ϵ σ $ heta$ ο $ u$	λυ-θήσεσθον
Plur.	Ī.	$\lambda \dot{v}$ -σομε $ heta a$	λυ-θήσομεθα
		$λ \mathring{v}$ - $\sigma \epsilon \sigma \theta \epsilon$	λv - $ heta \eta \sigma \epsilon \sigma heta \epsilon$
	3.	λΰ-σονται	λυ-θήσονται

Optative, Infinitive, and Participle [but no Subj.] are formed in the same way as in the present:—

λυσοίμην λύσεσθαι λυσόμενος λυθησοίμην λυθήσεσθαι λυθησόμενος

Syntax Rule, 15.—The fut. opt. is never used except in Oblique to represent the Fut. Indic. of Recta in Historic Sequence. Thus: λύσω:—ἔλεγεν ὅτι λύσοι.

VOWEL STEMS IN & AND U

	ή πόλις	δ πηχυς	δ ἰχθύς
	stem πολι-	stem πηχυ-	stem $i\chi heta {v}$ - 1
Sing.	N. πόλις, city	$\pi \hat{\eta} \chi v \varsigma$, forearm,	$i\chi\theta\dot{v}_{\rm S}$, fish
	V. πόλι	$\pi \hat{\eta} \chi v$ cubit	$l\chi\theta\theta$
	Α. πόλιν	$\pi \hat{\eta} \chi \nu \nu$	$l\chi \theta \dot{v} \nu$
	G. πόλεως	πήχεως	λχθύος
	D. πόλει	$\pi\eta\chi\epsilon\iota$	$i\chi heta\dot{arphi}\iota$
Du. N	.V.Α. πόλει	$\pi\eta\chi\epsilon\iota$	$l\chi heta\dot{arphi}\epsilon$
	G.D. πολέοιν	$\pi\eta\chi\epsilon$	$i\chi heta$ ύοιν
Plur.	Ν. Ν. πόλεις	$\pi\eta\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$	ιχθύες
	Α. πόλεις	$\pi\eta\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$	ίχθύας, ίχθῦς
	G. πόλεων	πήχεων	ιχθύων
	D. $πόλεσι(ν)$	$\pi \eta \chi \epsilon \sigma \iota(u)$	$i\chi\theta\dot{v}\sigma\iota(v)$

 $i\chi\theta\dot{v}s$ is the commoner type of v-stem.

So NEUTER

Sing. ἄστυ, ἄστεως, 'city,' etc. | δάκρυ, δάκρυος, 'tear' Plur. ἄστη | δάκρυα

SYNTAX RULE, 16.—Extent of time or space is denoted by the accusative; point of time or space by the dative.

Syntax Rule, 17.—Acts or states which extend from the past into the present are expressed by the present tense: as $1 l_X \theta v_S$ has \bar{v} in disyllabic cases, \bar{v} in others,

δέκα ἔτη νοσῶ 'I have been ill for ten years.' So in Latin: decem annos laboro.

VOCABULARY

VERBS άν-έρομαι, ask ανοηταίνω, be senseless, foolish γίγνομαι, γενήσομαι, έγενόμην, become δια-φθείρω, perf. διέ- $\phi\theta$ opa, destroy $\delta\rho\hat{\omega}$ (-a-), do $\theta \hat{v}_{\omega}$, sacrifice νομίζω, think $\delta \rho \hat{\omega}$ (-α-), see $\kappa \alpha \tau$ -έχω, restrain ξενίζω, entertain (as guest) from Eévos πυνθάνομαι, πεύσομαι, έπυθόμην, ask, learn σύν-ειμι, be with ταράττω, confuse, disturb ὑπο-κρούω, object, interrupt, break in

Nouns $\vec{a}\beta ov\lambda (\vec{a}, \text{ foolishness})$ ἀριστοκρατία, aristocracy γυνή, γυναικός, (irreg. woman See p. 57) δημοκρατία, democracy έλευθέρια, τá, sacrifice in thanksgiving for freedom κύκλος, circle ξένος, stranger, guest Όλυμπία, Olympia ὄνομα, τό, name πόλις, city σκηνή, stage $\phi \delta \rho$ os, tribute χρόνος, time χωρίον, place

ADJECTIVES

ἐλεύθερος, free
ἔτερος, one or other of two
θεωρικός, connected with a θεωρία or public show
παντοδαπός, from all sources, of all kinds συν-άπας, all together (σύν + ἄπας, a strong form of πας)

ADVERBS
αὐτίκα, at once, for example εἶέν, well then, so be it (note the aspiration) ἐκεἷ, there ἐνθάδε, here ἐνταῦθα, here ἔπειτα, then, next after ὅτε, when (rel.) σχεδόν, almost τάχα, perhaps

READING LESSON

- έγὼ δ' ὄνομα τὸ μὲν¹ καθ' ἐκάστην αὐτίκα λέξω, συνάπασαι δ' εἰσὶ παντοδαπαὶ πόλεις, αὶ νῦν ἀνοηταίνουσι πολὺν ἤδη χρόνον.
- ¹ The neuter article may be prefixed to any adverbial phrase, making the whole adverbial.
- τὸ καθ' ἐκάστην is contrasted with συνάπασαι by the particles μέν and δέ. It is an adverbial phrase, meaning 'one by one,' the same as καθ' ἐκάστην.

τάχ' ἄν τις ὑποκρούσειεν ὅτι ποτ' ἐνθάδε νῦν εἰσι κἀνέροιτο· παρ' ἐμοῦ πεύσεται.¹ τὸ χωρίον μὲν γὰρ τόδ' ἐστὶ πᾶν κύκλῷ 'Ολυμπία, τηνδὶ ² δὲ τὴν σκηνὴν ἐκεῖ σκηνὴν ὁρᾶν θεωρικὴν νομίζετε. εἰέν. τί οὖν ἐνταῦθα δρῶσιν αὶ πόλεις; ἐλευθέρι' ἀφίκοντο θύσουσαί ποτε, ὅτε τῶν φόρων ἐγένοντ' ³ ἐλεύθεραι σχεδόν. κἄπειτ' ἀπ' ἐκείνης ἡμέρας διέφθορεν ⁴ αὐτὰς ξενίζουσ' ἡμέραν ἐξ ἡμέρας 'Αβουλία κατέχουσα πολὺν ἤδη χρόνον. γυναῖκε δ δ' αὐτὰς δύο ταράττετόν τινε ἀεὶ συνοῦσαι · Δημοκρατία θατέρᾳ. ὅνομ' ἐστίν, ἀλλ' 'Αριστοκρατία θατέρᾳ.

EXERCISE

I. Conjugate the Moods of the Future Middle and Passive of $\tau a \rho \acute{a} \tau \tau \omega$, $\dot{\nu} \pi o \kappa \rho o \acute{\nu} \omega$; and of the Fut. Middle of $\pi u \nu \theta \acute{a} \nu o \mu a \iota$, $\gamma \acute{\iota} \gamma \nu o \mu a \iota$, $\theta \acute{\nu} \omega$.

(Other verbs may be chosen from the earlier vocabularies.)

2. τίς πεύσεται; ἐγὰ πεύσομαι. τί δὲ πεύση; πεύσομαι ὅτι ποτ' εἰσὶν ἐνθάδε αἱ πόλεις. ποῦ δέ εἰσίν; ἐνταῦθα ἐν κύκλῳ εἰσὶν αἱ πόλεις. τί δὲ χωρίον ἐστιν; 'Ολυμπίαν εἶναι νόμιζε δή. τί δρῶσιν ἐν 'Ολυμπία; . . διὰ τί θύσουσιν; . . . τίς ξενίζει αὐτάς; τίς ταράττει; . . τί δρậ ἡ 'Αβουλία; etc.

¹ Fut. of πυνθάνομαι.

² - \tilde{t} may be added for emphasis to all forms of the demonstrative pronouns, eliding a final $-\epsilon$: $\delta\delta\epsilon + \tilde{t} = \delta\delta\tilde{t}$.

³ Aor. of γίγνομαι. ⁴ Perfect of διαφθείρω. ⁵ Dual of γυνή (see p. 57).

⁶ Any form of the article which ends in a vowel may contract with the $\dot{\epsilon}$ - of $\dot{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\sigma$, the compound being aspirated: $\dot{\sigma}$ $\dot{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\sigma$ = $\ddot{a}\tau\epsilon\rho\sigma$, $\dot{\tau}$ $\dot{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\sigma$ = $\dot{a}\tau\epsilon\rho\sigma$, το $\dot{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\sigma\nu$ = $\theta\dot{a}\tau\epsilon\rho\sigma\nu$. Forms with consonant ending of course cannot contract ($\tau\dot{\eta}\nu$ $\dot{\epsilon}\tau\dot{\epsilon}\rho\sigma\nu$ for example).

XIII

$\epsilon i \mu l$, 'I am'

		Imperative .	Subjunctive	Optative
Sing.	Ι,		$\hat{\omega}$	$\epsilon \Hi\eta u$
	2.	$i\sigma heta\iota$	$\vec{\eta}$ s	$\epsilon i\eta\varsigma$
	3.	ἔστω	$\hat{\eta}$	$\epsilon \Hi\eta$
Dual	2.	ἔστον	ἦτον	ϵ l $ au$ o $ u$
	3.	ἔστων	ήτον	$\epsilon \Hi au \eta u$
Plur.	Ι.		ὧμεν	$\epsilon l \mu \epsilon v$
	2.	ἔστε	$\hat{\eta} au \epsilon$	$\epsilon l au \epsilon$
	3.	ἔστων	$\hat{\omega}\sigma\iota(\nu)$	$\epsilon \hat{i} \epsilon u$

AORIST PASSIVE

		Indicative	Imperative	Subjunctive	Optative
Sing.	I.	$\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\lambda \acute{v}$ - $\theta \eta$ - ν		λu - $ heta \hat{\omega}$	$\lambda \upsilon$ - $\theta \epsilon i \eta \nu$
	2.	$\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\lambda \acute{v}$ - $ heta \eta$ - $arsigma$	$\lambda \acute{v}$ - $\theta \eta$ - $ au \iota$ 1	λv - $ heta \hat{\eta}$ - $arsigma$	λυ-θείης
	3.	$\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\lambda \acute{v}$ - $ heta \eta$	$\lambda \upsilon$ - $\theta \eta$ - $ au \omega$	$\lambda \upsilon$ - $ heta \hat{\eta}$	λυ-θείη
Dual	2.	$\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\lambda \acute{v}$ - $\theta \eta$ - $ au$ o v	λύ-θη-τον	$\lambda \upsilon$ - $\theta \hat{\eta}$ - $ au$ ο $ u$	$\lambda \upsilon$ - $\theta \epsilon \hat{\iota} \tau$ ο ν
	3.	$\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\lambda \upsilon$ - $ heta \dot{\eta}$ - $ au \eta u$	λv - $\theta \eta$ - $ au \omega v$	$\lambda \upsilon$ - $\theta \hat{\eta}$ - $ au$ ο $ u$	$\lambda \upsilon$ - $\theta \epsilon i \tau \eta \nu$
Plur.	I.	$\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\lambda \acute{v}$ - $\theta \eta$ - $\mu \epsilon \nu$		λv - $\theta \hat{\omega}$ - $\mu \epsilon \nu$	$λυ$ - $θε\hat{\iota}μεν$
	2.	$\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\lambda \acute{v}$ - $ heta \eta$ - $ au \epsilon$	$\lambda \acute{v}$ - $ heta \eta$ - $ au \epsilon$	$\lambda \upsilon$ - $ heta \hat{\eta}$ - $ au \epsilon$	λv - $ heta \epsilon \hat{\iota} au \epsilon$
	3.	ἐ-λύ-θη-σαν ၨ᠉	λυ-θέ-ντων	$\lambda \nu$ - $\theta \hat{\omega}$ - $\sigma \iota(\nu)$	$\lambda \upsilon$ - $\theta \epsilon \hat{\iota} \epsilon \nu$

Infinitive Participle $\lambda \upsilon - \theta \hat{\eta} - \nu a \iota$ $\lambda \upsilon - \theta \epsilon i \varsigma$, $-\epsilon \hat{\iota} \sigma a$, $-\epsilon \nu$

N.B.—The endings of the Aorist Passive are not like the passive endings of the present stem. The endings of the

¹ The original ending was $-\theta\iota$, as in $\beta \hat{\eta} \theta\iota$, $\gamma \nu \hat{\omega} \theta\iota$; but it became $-\tau\iota$ by dissimilation, to avoid the double aspirate $-\theta \eta - \theta\iota$,

Subjunctive and Optative are the same as the whole forms of the Subjunctive and Optative of the verb to be, with θ prefixed, and may be easily remembered by them.

N.B. — Contracted stems lengthen the stem-character (making η , η , ω):—

 $\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\tau \iota \mu \dot{\eta}$ - $\theta \eta \nu$ $\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\pi o \iota \dot{\eta}$ - $\theta \eta \nu$ $\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\delta o \upsilon \lambda \dot{\omega}$ - $\theta \eta \nu$

The strong agrist forms drop the θ of the ending, but are otherwise the same: as from $\kappa \delta \pi \tau \omega - \hat{\epsilon} - \kappa \delta \pi - \eta \nu$, $\kappa \delta \pi - \eta \theta \iota$, $\kappa \delta \pi - \hat{\omega}$, $\kappa \delta \pi - \hat{\epsilon} (\eta \nu)$, $\kappa \delta \pi - \hat{\eta} \nu \alpha \iota$, $\kappa \delta \pi - \hat{\epsilon} (s)$.

Exactly similar are a number of active strong agrists of which an example or two may be given:—

βαίνω: ἔ-βη-ν, βῆ-θι, βῶ, βαίην, βῆ-ναι, βάς βᾶσα βάν (with a for ϵ all through);

γιγνώσκω: ἔγνω-ν, γνῶ-θι, γνῶ, γνοίην, γνῶ-ναι, γνούς γνοῦσα γνόν (with α for α all through);

διδράσκω (defective): $\tilde{\epsilon}$ -δρ $\bar{\alpha}$ - ν , δρ $\hat{\omega}$, δραίη ν (with α); ϕ νω (defective): $\tilde{\epsilon}$ - ϕ $\bar{\nu}$ - ν , ϕ νω.

Syntax Rule, 18.—Compound negatives following a simple negative strengthen it, as:— $ov\chi$ $\delta\rho\hat{q}$ $ov\delta\epsilon$ is $ov\delta\epsilon\pi\omega\pi\sigma\tau\epsilon$ in one ever sees at all.' (The simple negative must be separated from the rest.) If the order be reversed, two negatives cancel, as:— $ov\delta\epsilon$ is $ov\chi$ $\delta\rho\hat{q}$ in one fails to see.'

Syntax Rule, 19.—Verbs implying knowledge or perception take a participle in the predicate instead of an infinitive: οἶδα των 'I know that I am,' οἶδά σ' ὄντα 'I know that you are.' Such are: αἰσθάνομαι 'perceive,' ἀκούω 'hear,' εὐρίσκω 'find,' μανθάνω 'learn,' μέμνημαι 'remember,' οἶδα 'know,' ὁρῶ 'see.'

VOCABULARY

VERBS ἀπο-θνήσκω, -θανοῦμαι, ἀπ-έθανον, die βούλομαι, βουλήσομαι, wish γιγνώσκω, γνώσομαι, recognise, learn to know δίδωμι, δώσω, ἔδωκα, (δός, δῶ, δοίην, δοῦναι, δούς), give δύναμαι, δυνήσομαι,

be able (conjugated δύνη, δύναται, etc., like τίθεμαι, but with the root +a all through)

 $\epsilon \pi i \tau i \mu \hat{\omega}$ (-a-), blame ευρίσκω, ευρήσω, find $\theta \epsilon \rho \alpha \pi \epsilon \psi \omega$, tend, attend κατα-λείπω, leave $(\lambda \epsilon i \psi \omega,$ έλιπον, pass. ελίπην or έλείφθην) $\lambda \alpha \lambda \widehat{\omega} = (-\epsilon -),$ talk, chatter $\nu o \sigma \hat{\omega}$ (- ϵ -), be ill πάσχω, πείσομαι, $\xi\pi\alpha\theta$ ov, suffer, experience πείθω, πείσω, ἔπιθον, persuade $\pi t \nu \omega$, $\pi t o \mu \alpha i$, $\epsilon \pi i o \nu$, drink $\pi \lambda o \nu \tau \hat{\omega}$ (- ϵ -), be rich προσ-αγορεύω, dress σιτ $\hat{\omega}$ (- ϵ -), feed $\sigma v \mu - \pi \alpha \theta \hat{\omega}$ (- ϵ -), feel with, sympathise

συν-τάττομαι, pact ύγιαίνω, be well φωνῶ, speak

Nouns

ἐνόχλησις, annoyance έπήρεια, insult ιατρός, physician $i\epsilon\rho\epsilon\hat{\imath}o\nu$, victim καιρός, right time, nick of time $\lambda i\theta$ os, stone $\mu \iota \sigma \theta$ ós, pay, reward μίσος, τό, hate, hateful thing Νιόβη, Niobe ούσίä, property $\pi \rho \hat{a} \gamma \mu a$, τό, thing; in pl. sometimes trouble

bar- συμφορά, misfortune gain, make a com-σχολαστικός, pedant, student τρυφή, luxury $\phi\theta\delta\nu$ os, hate, envy

ADJECTIVES

 $\mu \psi \rho \iota o \iota$, ten thousand μυρίοι, countless οὐδείς, ούδεμία, οὐδέν, none $(0\vec{v}\delta\hat{\epsilon} + \epsilon \vec{l}s)$

Adverbs, Etc.

 $\xi \pi \epsilon \iota \tau a$, then $\epsilon \dot{\vartheta} \theta \dot{\upsilon} s$, straightway μά, particle used in oaths, by (acc.) οὐδεπώποτε, never $\delta \tau \alpha \nu = \delta \tau \epsilon + \delta \nu$ vπό (gen.), by, by reason of

READING EXERCISE

- ἀεὶ τὸ πλουτεῖν συμφορὰς πολλὰς ἔχει, φθόνον τ' ἐπήρειάν τε καὶ μῖσος πολύ, πράγματα δὲ πολλὰ κάνοχλήσεις μυρίας. έπειτα μετὰ ταῦτ' εὐθὺς εὑρέθη θανών, άλλοις καταλείψας είς τρυφήν τήν οὐσίαν.
- 2. λίθον γενέσθαι τὴν Νιόβην, μὰ τοὺς θεούς, οὐδέ ποτ' ἐπείσθην, οὐδὲ νῦν πεισθήσομαι ώς τοῦτ' ἐγένετ' ἄνθρωπος · ὑπὸ δὲ τῶν κακῶν οὐδὲν λαλησαι δυναμένη πρὸς οὐδένα, προσηγορεύθη, διὰ τὸ μὴ φωνεῖν, λίθος.

¹ Aor, of θνήσκω. See Syntax Rule, 19.

- 3. στρατιῶτα, κοὐκ ἄνθρωπε, καὶ σιτούμενε $\mathring{\omega}\sigma\pi$ ερ ἱερεῖον, ἵν' ὅταν $\mathring{\eta}$ καιρός, τυθ $\mathring{\eta}$ ς. 1
- 4. ἐκ τοῦ παθεῖν γίγνωσκε καὶ τὸ συμπαθεῖν· καὶ σοὶ γὰρ ἄλλος συμπαθήσεται παθών.
- 5. Σχολαστικός νοσών συνετάξατο τῷ ἰατρῷ, εἰ θεραπευθείη, μισθὸν δώσειν.² ὡς οὖν οἶνον πίνοντι αὐτῷ ἐπετίμα ἡ γυνή, "βούλει δὲ σύ," ἔφη, "ὑγιαίνοντα με τῷ ἰατρῷ δοῦναι³ τὸν μισθόν";

EXERCISE

- I. Conjugate the tenses of the Aorist and Future Passive from $\epsilon \pi \iota \tau \iota \mu \hat{\omega}$, $\theta \epsilon \rho a \pi \epsilon \acute{\upsilon} \omega$, $\pi \epsilon \acute{\iota} \theta \omega$, $\pi \lambda o \upsilon \tau \hat{\omega}$, $\tau \acute{a} \tau \tau \omega$, $\phi \omega \upsilon \hat{\omega}$.
- 2. Conversation upon the reading lesson, e.g. τι ἔχει τὸ πλουτεῖν; τί γίγνεται θανόντος τοῦ πλουσίου; τίνι καταλείψει τὴν οὐσίαν; πρὸς τί; τί συνετάξατο ὁ Σχολαστικός; . . . ποῖός τις ἐστιν ὁ στρατιώτης;

XIV

PERFECT TENSE: REDUPLICATION

Reduplication has three forms:-

(1) If the stems begin with a consonant (except ρ), followed by a vowel or by λ , μ , ν , ρ (liquids and nasals), prefix the first consonant with ϵ , adding the proper endings.

λύ-ω λέ-λυ-κα θραύ-ω τέ-θραυ-κα

N.B.—Aspirates (χ, θ, ϕ) are reduplicated by their unvoiced sounds, κ, τ, π .

¹ Aor. Pass. of θύω, ἐτύθην for ἐθύθην to avoid the double aspirate.

² Fut, Infin. of δίδωμι.

⁸ Aor. Infin. of δίδωμι.

(2) If the stem begins with two or more consonants (except as above), or with a double consonant (ζ, ξ, ψ) , or with ρ , prefix $\dot{\epsilon}$ - (doubling the ρ).

πταί-ω ἔ-πται-κα ψαύ-ω ἔ-ψαυ-κα ῥίπ-τω ἔ-ρρῖφα

(3) If the stem begins with a vowel, augment as for the imperfect:—

ἄγγελ-λω ἤγγελ-κα

**	SUBJUNCTIVE
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	ελύκω, -κης, etc. Optative ελύκοιμι, -οις, etc. Infinitive ελυκέναι Participle λυκώς

Contracted verbs lengthen the stem-character as for future and aorist (α -stems and ϵ -stems have η , σ -stems ω):—

τε-τίμη-κα πε-ποίη-κα δε-δούλω-κα

There are two Perfects, as two Aorists: one, called the Strong or Second Perfect, being formed straight from the Strong Root. Very few verbs have both, and when they do, the two usually differ in meaning: the strong perfect being intransitive.

Example:-

γίγνομαι: γέ-γον-α, γέγονας, etc. γεγόν \bar{a} σι(ν)

PERFECT PARTICIPLE ACTIVE

stem		λελυκοτ	λελυκυια	λελυκοτ	
		M.	F_{*}	N.	
Sing.	N.	λελυκώς	λελυκυΐα	λελυκός	
	A.	λελυκότα	λελυκυΐαν	λελυκός	
	G.	λελυκότος	λελυκυί $ar{a}$ ς	λελυκότος	
	D.	λελυκότι	λελυκυία	λελυκότι	
Dual	N.A.	λελυκότε	λ ελυκυί $ ilde{a}$	λελυκότε	
	G.D.	λελυκότοιν	λελυκυίαιν	λελυκότοιν	
Plur.	N.	λελυκότες	λελυκυΐαι	λελυκότα	
	Α.	λελυκότας	λελυκυίᾶς	λελυκότα	
	G.	λελυκότων	$\lambda \epsilon \lambda u \kappa u \iota \hat{\omega} u$	λελυκότων	
	D.	$\lambda \epsilon \lambda v κόσι(v)$	λελυκυίαις	λελυκόσι (u)	

The principal parts of a Verb are: Present, Future, Aorist, and Perfect—λύω, λύσω, ἔλῦσα, λέλυκα.

The paradigm of a given tense consists of the first form of each mood in the conjugate scheme, as: ἔλυσα λύσον λύσω λύσαιμι λύσαι λύσαις. These are also called Cognate Forms.

EXERCISE

Form and conjugate the Perfect from:-

παύω, check	πορεύω, transport	$\pi a \iota \delta \epsilon \acute{\upsilon} \omega$, instruct
κελεύω, bid	πιστεύω, believe	ίκετεύω, beseech
$\kappa\lambda\dot{\eta}\omega$, shut	κωλΰω, hinder	στεφανῶ (-ο-), crown
$ heta\dot{ au}\omega$, sacrifice	φυτεύω, plant	στερῶ (-ε-), deprive

STEMS IN -v: THIRD DECLENSION

Some of these stems have a long vowel throughout, some a short vowel. class of)

Sing. N.V. A. G. D. Dual N.V.A. G.D. Plur. N.V. A. G. G. D.	177	stem λιμεν δ λιμήν, harbour λιμένα λιμένος λιμένι λιμένε λιμένοιν λιμένες λιμένας λιμένων λιμένων λιμέσοι(ν)
D.	, ,	$\lambda \iota \mu \acute{\epsilon} \sigma \iota (u)$

So $\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi is$ 'dolphin,' $\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi \hat{\imath}\nu\sigma s$, d. pl. $\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi \hat{\imath}\sigma\iota(\nu)$. Similarly these stems in $-\omega\nu$ and $-\omega\nu$:—

λειμών 'meadow,' λειμῶνος, λειμῶσι(ν). γειτών 'neighbour,' γειτόνος, γειτόσι(ν).

OTHER STEMS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

The declension of other stems is similar; the genitive case will show whether the vowel be long or short. Thus:-

 $\dot{\delta}$ θήρ 'beast,' θηρός, θηρσί (ν) —(ρ-stem).

 $\dot{\delta}$ $\dot{\rho}\dot{\eta}\tau\omega\rho$ 'orator,' $\dot{\rho}\dot{\eta}\tau\sigma\rho\sigma\varsigma$, $\dot{\rho}\dot{\eta}\tau\sigma\rho\sigma\iota(\nu)$ —(ρ -stem).

ό ἄλς 'salt,' άλός, άλσί (ν) —(the only λ -stem).

ό, ή αἴξ 'goat,' αἰγός, αἰξί (ν) —(guttural stem).

ό γύ ψ 'vulture,' γ $\bar{\nu}$ πός, γ $\bar{\nu}$ ψί(ν)—(labial stem).

ό, ή φυγάς 'fugitive,' φυγάδος, φυγάσι(ν)—(dental stem).

 $\dot{\delta}$ θής 'serf,' θητός, θησί(ν)—(dental stem). Like this are declined all the abstract nouns in $-\tau\eta s$ formed from adjectives: as ή χρηστότης 'honesty,' χρηστότητος.

IRREGULAR NOUNS (THIRD DECLENSION)

N. Ζεύς, cp. Iūp-piter (for Ioυς-)

V. $Z\epsilon\hat{v}$

Α. Δία

G. Dios

D. $\Delta \iota t'$

	3	j ναῦς, 'ship'	ή γραθς, 'old woman'	ή γυνή, 'woman'
		stem vav	stem γραυ	stem yuvaik
Sing.	N.	ναῦς	γραῦς	γυνή
	V.	$va\hat{v}$	γραῦ	γύναι
	A.	$ u a \hat{v} u$	γραῦν	γυναῖκα
	G.	νεώς	γρᾶός	γυναικός
	D.	$ u\eta t^{\prime}$	γρāί	γυναικί
Du.N.	V.A.	$ u\hat{\eta}\epsilon$	$\gamma ho\hat{a}\epsilon$	γυναῖκε
	G.D.	$ u \epsilon o \hat{\imath} u$	γρᾶοῖν	γυναικοΐν
Plur.	N.V.	$ u \hat{\eta} \epsilon \varsigma$	γρᾶες	γυναῖκες
	A.	ναῦς	γραῦς	γυναῖκας
	G.	$ u \epsilon \hat{\omega} u$	$\gamma hoar{a}\hat{\omega} u$	γυναικῶν
	D.	$ u a v \sigma i(u)$	γραυσί(ν)	$-\gamma v \nu a \iota \xi l(v)$

$\beta o \hat{v}_{s}$, 'ox,' 'cow'

stem Bov

Sing. N. Boûs	Dual	Plur. Bóes
$V. \;eta o \hat{v} \;\;\; \}$	$eta \delta \epsilon$	$\beta \delta \epsilon s$
A. $\beta o \hat{v} \nu$		βοῦς
G. βοός \	βοοῖν	\int $eta o \hat{\omega} u$
D. βoť ∫	ροοιν	$\int \beta o \nu \sigma l(\nu)$

SPECIAL RULE FOR ACCENTS.—In monosyllables of the third declension, the final is accented in gen. and dat. cases.

SYNTAX RULE, 20.—The Gnomic Aorist. The aorist tense is used to express habit or general rule.

VOCABULARY

VERBS \mathring{a} δω (\mathring{a} είδω), \mathring{a} σω, $\eta \sigma \alpha$, sing, crow άκούω, άκούσομαι, ήκουσα, ἀκήκοα, hear άνα-φέρω, uplift άρω (-ο-), άρόσω, ηροσα, plough βοῶ (-α-), βοήσω, $\epsilon \beta$ όησα, cry out δέξομαι, δέχομαι, έδεξάμην, receive $\delta o \kappa \hat{\omega} = (-\epsilon \cdot),$ δόξω, έδοξα, δεδόκηκα, think, seem ($\delta o \kappa \epsilon \hat{\iota}$, impers. it seems good) $\delta \delta s$, and sing. imperat. aor. act. of δίδωμι $\delta\rho\omega$ (- α -), $\delta\rho\delta\sigma\omega$, έδρασα, δέδρακα, do $\epsilon l\omega \theta a$ (perf. with pres. meaning), be wont or used έκ-πίπτω, aor. έξ-έ- $\pi \epsilon \sigma \circ \nu$, fall out, be cast or sent ashore $\epsilon \pi \epsilon i \gamma \omega$, urge (impf. ήπειγον); έπείγομαι, hasten έρέττω, row έσθίω, έδομαι, έφαγον, έδήδοκα, eat $\dot{\eta}\tau\tau\hat{\omega}$ (-a-), - $\dot{\eta}\sigma\omega$, etc., overcome

κατ-ορύττω, -ορύξω, etc., dig down, bury, plant κλῶ (-α-), κλάσω, ἔκλασα, pluck, break off λαμβάνω, λήψομαι, έλαβον, είληφα, take λικμῶ (-α-), winnow $v \in \mu \omega$, tend (cattle, etc.) olda ($olda \theta a$, olde), know δρῶ (-α-), ὄψομαι, είδον, εόρᾶκα, $\ddot{\omega}\phi\theta\eta\nu$, see πλέω, πλεύσομαι, έπλευσα. $\pi\lambda\epsilon\nu\kappa\alpha$, sail συρίζω, whistle, play on pipes τρέφω, θρέψω, ἔθρεψα, τέτροφα, feed, rear ὑπερ-βάλλω, surpass ὑπόκειμαι, lie beneath φθέγγομαι, φθέγξομαι, utter voice or sound

Nouns
ἀγέλη, herd
αἰθρία, fine weather
αἴξ, αἰγός, goat
ἀλεκτρύων, -ονος,
cock, fowl
ἀμέλεια, carelessness, disregard
ἄνεμος, wind
ἀσμα, song, chanty

αὐλών, δ, a hollow βοΐδιον, ox, cow, dimin. of Boûs βουκόλος, herdsman γαλήνη, calm $\gamma \epsilon i \tau \omega \nu$, -ovos (δ , $\mathring{\eta}$), neighbour γυναικός, γυνή, woman δραχμή, drachma δώρον, gift $\langle \epsilon \hat{v} \gamma o s, \tau \delta, pair \rangle$ $\dot{\eta}\chi\dot{\eta}$, sound καιρός, right time κάματος, toil κελευστής, coxswain, boatswain κώπη, oar μάρτυρος, μάρτυς, witness (cp. martyr) μιμητής, imitator ναύτης, sailor ὄργανον, instrument $π \epsilon διον$, plain πρόβατον, sheep σίτος, corn τράγος, he-goat φυτόν, plant χορός, body of dancers or singers φδή, song

Adverbs ἐρρωμένως, strongly ἐν ῷ (χρόνῳ), while ἰδίᾳ, separately ὁμοφώνως, in harmony

ADJECTIVES ἄμεμπτος, -ov, blameδιπλάσιος, double κοίλος, hollow λοιπός, left, remaining

ναύτης νέος, young, fresh olos, as; olos $\tau \epsilon$, able (with infin.) πεντήκοντα, fifty σαφής, clear

ναυτικός, adj. of | τοσοῦτος, τοσαύτη, τοσοῦτο(ν), great, (so many) τρισχίλιοι, 3000 $(\tau \rho i s, ' thrice')$ φαῦλος, miserable, contemptible

READING LESSON

Sailors' Chanties

' Εσθιόντων δ' αὐτῶν ναῦς ἄφθη¹ παραπλέουσα. άνεμος μεν ουκ ην, γαλήνη δ' ην καὶ ερέττειν εδόκει καὶ ἤρεττον ἐρρωμένως ἠπείγοντο γάρ. οἶον οὖν εἰώθασι ναῦται δρᾶν ἐς καμάτων ἀμέλειαν, τοῦτο κάκεινοι δρώντες τὰς κώπας ἀνέφερον. είς μὲν αὐτοις κελευστής ναυτικάς ήδεν ώδάς, οἱ δὲ λοιποί, ὥσπερ χορός, δμοφώνως κατά καιρον της ἐκείνου φωνης έβόων. ἐν ιδ δὲ ταῦτα ἔπραττον, πολλή μὲν ήκούετο βοή, σαφή δ' έξέπιπτεν είς την γην τὰ τῶν κελευστῶν ἄσματα. κοΐλος γὰρ τῷ πεδίῳ αὐλὼν ὑποκείμενος, καὶ τὴν ἢχὴν εἰς αὐτὸν ὡς ὄργανον δεχόμενος, πάντων των φθεγγομένων μιμητήν φωνήν ἀποδίδωσιν, ίδία μέν τῶν κωπῶν τὴν ἠχήν, ἰδία δὲ τὴν φωνὴν τῶν ναυτῶν.

A Proposal of Marriage

έμοι δὸς Χλόην γυναίκα. ἐγὼ καὶ συρίζειν οἶδα καλώς, καὶ κλάν ἄμπελον, καὶ φυτὰ κατορύττειν οίδα καὶ γην ἀροῦν, καὶ λικμησαι πρὸς ἄνεμον. ἀγέλην δ' όπως νέμω μάρτυς Χλόη· πεντήκοντ' αίγας παραλαβών

¹ See δρῶ in Vocab.

διπλασίους πεποίηκα· ἔθρεψα καὶ τράγους μεγάλους καὶ καλούς. καὶ νέος εἰμὶ καὶ γείτων ὑμῖν ἄμεμπτος. τοσοῦτον δὲ τοὺς ἄλλους ὑπερβάλλων οὐδὲ δώροις ἡττηθήσομαι. ἐκεῖνοι δώσουσιν αἶγας καὶ πρόβατα καὶ ζεῦγος φαύλων βοϊδίων, καὶ σῖτον οὐδ' ἀλεκτρύονας οἶόν τε θρέψαι· παρ' ἐμοῦ δ' αἴδε αὶ τρισχίλιαι δραχμαί.

CONVERSATION as usual on the above pieces. Suggestions: $\pi o i o s \eta v \delta o i o i \rho a v o s;$ $a i \theta \rho i a \delta \eta \cdot a \rho i \delta v \epsilon \mu o s \eta v;$ $\tau i \epsilon \phi a i v \epsilon \tau o;$ $\pi o \tau \epsilon ;$ $\pi o s \epsilon \phi o \rho \epsilon v \epsilon \tau o;$ $\tau i \epsilon \phi o i v a i \tau a i;$ $\delta i a \tau i;$ $\tau o i \delta e \delta o v e i \delta o i \delta e$ $\delta o v e i \delta o i \delta o i \delta e$ $\delta o v e i \delta o i \delta o i \delta e$ $\delta o v e i \delta o i \delta o i \delta e$ $\delta o v e i \delta o i \delta o i \delta e$ $\delta o v e i \delta o i \delta o i \delta e$ $\delta o v e i \delta o i \delta$

The Weather

An exercise may here be made on the weather with the following materials:—

οὐρανός 'sky,' 'climate,' ἀήρ 'air,' αἰθρί \bar{a} 'clear weather,' νεφέλη 'cloud' (adj. νεφελώδης), ὀμίχλη 'mist.'

ἀστράπτω, ἀστράψω, ἤστραψα 'lighten,' subst. ἀστραπή.

βροντ $\hat{\omega}$ (-a-), βροντήσ ω , ἐβρόντησα 'thunder,' subst. βροντή.

νtφει, νtψει, ϵνιψε(ν) 'it snows,' subst. νιφετός, χιων.

ὖω, ὖσω, ὖσα 'rain,' subst. ὖετος.

λάμπει ήλιος φέγγει σελήνη.

τήμερον 'to-day,' χθές or ϵχθές 'yesterday,' αὔριον 'to-morrow.'

τῆτες 'this year,' πέρυσι(ν) 'last year,' προπέρυσι(ν) 'the year before last,' ἐς νέωτα 'next year.'

'Ago': compare τρίτον ήδη έτος 'two years ago.'

' After': μετά c. acc.

XV

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE PERFECT STEM

INDICATIVE

Sing.	2.	Perfect λέ-λυ-μαι λέ-λυ-σαι λέ-λυ-ται	Pluperfect ἐ-λε-λύ-μην ἐ-λέ-λυ-σο ἐ-λέ-λυ-το	Imperative λέ-λυ-σο λε-λύ-σθω
Dual		λέ-λυ-σθον λέ-λυ-σθον	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σθον ἐ-λε-λύ-σθην	$\lambda \epsilon$ - $\lambda \upsilon$ - $\sigma \theta$ $\sigma \nu$
Plur.	2.	λε-λύ-μεθα λέ-λυ-σθε λέ-λυ-νται	ἐ-λε-λύ-μεθα ἐ-λέ-λυ-σθε ἐ-λέ-λυ-ντο	λέ-λυ-σθε λε-λύ-σθων
		Infinitive $\lambda \epsilon - \lambda \dot{v} - \sigma \theta a \iota$ (note accent)	Participle λε-λυ-μέν (note acce	os

The subj. and opt., if wanted, are formed by combining the participle with the subj. and opt. of $\epsilon i\mu i$ 'to be':—

λελυμένος &, λελυμένοι &σιν, λελυμένος είην, etc.

Some verbs form a future perfect from this stem: $\lambda \epsilon \lambda \acute{v} \sigma \sigma \mu a \iota$ 'I shall have loosed for myself' or 'I shall have been loosed,' conjugated like $\lambda \acute{v} \sigma \sigma \mu a \iota$.

Contracted stems have the same endings: τετίμη-μαι, πεποίη-μαι, δεδούλω-μαι.

THIRD DECLENSION: SOME IRREGULAR NOUNS

		δ πατήρ, 'father'	δ ἀνήρ, 'man'
		stem $\pi \alpha \tau \epsilon \rho$, $\pi \alpha \tau \rho$	stem άνερ, ανδρ
Sing.	N.	πατήρ	$\dot{a} u \dot{\eta} ho$
	V.	πάτερ	ἄνερ
	Α.	πατέρα	ἄνδρα
	G.	πατρός	ἀνδρός
	D.	πατρί	ἀνδρί
Dual I	N.V.A.	πατέρε	ἄνδρε
	G.D.	πατέροιν	ἀνδροῖν
Plur.	N.V.	πατέρες	ἄνδρες
	A.	πατέρας	ἄνδρας
	G.	πατέρων	$a u\delta ho\hat{\omega} u$
	D.	πατράσι(ν)	$ec{a} uec{\delta} holpha\sigma\iota(u)$

Like πατήρ are declined μήτηρ 'mother,' θυγατήρ 'daughter,' γαστήρ 'stomach.' These accent oxytone in the gen. and dat. singular; ἀνήρ in all numbers like the monosyllables.

The Irregular Verbs $\epsilon i \mu i$ 'BE' and $\epsilon \hat{i} \mu i$ 'GO.' The conjugation of $\epsilon i \mu i$ 'be' has already been given, except the future:

έσομαι, έση, έσται, έσεσθον, έσεσθον, ἐσόμεθα, έσεσθε, έσονται. Opt. ἐσοίμην, ἔσοιο, etc.

 $\epsilon i\mu \iota$ is used in a future sense; for the present tense use $\epsilon \rho \chi o\mu a \iota$.

		Future	Imperfect	Imperative
Sing.	I.	$\epsilon \hat{\imath}$ - $\mu \iota$	$\tilde{\eta}$ -a	•
	2.	$\epsilon \hat{l}$	$\ddot{\eta}$ - $\epsilon\iota\sigma heta a$	$\ddot{\iota}$ - $\theta\iota$
	3.	$\epsilon ec{\imath}$ - $\sigma \iota(u)$	$ \eta'$ - $\epsilon\iota(u)$	\H{l} - $ au\omega$
Dual	2.	<i>ἴ-τον</i>	$\hat{\eta}$ - $ au o u$	ἵ-τον
	3.	ἴ- <i>τον</i>	ή-την	ἴ-των
Plur.	I.	$\H{\iota}$ - $\mu\epsilon u$	$\hat{\eta}$ - $\mu\epsilon u$	
	2.	\Hu' - $ au\epsilon$	$\hat{ec{\eta}}\cdot au\epsilon$	$\H\iota$ - $ au\epsilon$
	3.	\ddot{l} - $\ddot{a}\sigma\iota(u)$	$ \ddot{\eta}$ - $\sigma a \nu$, $\ddot{\eta}$ - $\epsilon \sigma a \nu$	ι-ό-ντων

Subjunctive	Optative	Infinitive
Sing. 1. ἴ-ω	<i>ἴ-οιμι</i>	<i>ὶ-έναι</i>
2. ἴ-ης	ĭ-018	
3. <i>Ľ-ŋ</i>	ĭ-0t	Participle
Dual 2. ἴ-ητον	ἴ-οιτον	$\vec{\iota}$ - $\acute{\omega}\nu$, $\vec{\iota}$ - $\circ\hat{v}\sigma a$, $\vec{\iota}$ - $\acute{o}\nu$
3. ἴ-ητον	\emph{l} -o $\emph{i} au\eta u$	
Plur. 1. ἴ-ωμεν	ἴ-οιμ€ν	
2. ἴ-ητε	ἴ-οιτ€	
3. $\tilde{\iota}$ - $\omega \sigma \iota(\nu)$	ĭ-οι€ν	

EXERCISE.—Form and conjugate the perfect passive tenses of:

παύω, check	1 /	πιστεύω, trust
,	, ,	κωλύω, hinder
44 4	$\theta \dot{v}\omega$, sacrifice	φυτεύω, plant
ίκετεύω, pray		

Syntax Rule, 21 (cp. 19).—The participle, used to complete the sense with verbs of knowing and feeling, is also used with τυγχάνω 'I chance,' κινδῦνεύω 'I happen,' παύω 'I check,' παύομαι 'I cease,' λανθάνω 'I escape notice' (fallo), φθάνω, 'I anticipate,' εὐρίσκω 'I find': as ἔτυχον ὤν 'I chanced to be,' ἔλαθεν ἰδών 'he saw it unobserved,' φθάνει ἐλθών 'he comes in first,' like οἶδα ὤν 'I know that I am.'

Syntax Rule, 22.—Verbs of hindering, forbidding, and the like, generally take $\mu\dot{\eta}$ with the dependent infinitive, as: $\dot{a}\pi\epsilon\hat{i}\pi\sigma\nu$ $\mu\dot{\eta}$ $\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\theta\epsilon\hat{i}\nu$ 'I told him not to come.'

VOCABULARY

VERBS			
αγχω, αγξω, throttle			
άπ-αγορεύω, -σω,			
$\dot{a}\pi\epsilon\hat{\imath}\pi\circ\nu$, forbid			
$d\pi o$ - $\delta \eta \mu \hat{\omega}$ (- ϵ -), be			
away or abroad			

άπο-χωρώ (-ε	:-), retire
απτομαι,	ἄψομαι,
ήψάμην,	
(gen.)	
$\hat{a}\rho\iota\sigma au\hat{\omega}$ (-a-),	, break-
fast	

άρπάζω, άρπάσω,
 ήρπασα, seize
 ἄττω, ἄξω, ἦξα,
 rush
 ἀφείθη, aor. pass.
 of ἀφίημι

άφ-ειμένος, perf. part. pass. ἀφίημι, let go off; αίρω, αίρήσω, είλον, ἥρηκα βούλομαι, βουλήσομαι, wish $\gamma \epsilon \omega \rho \gamma \hat{\omega}$ (- ϵ -), farm γίγνομαι, γενήσομαι, έγενόμην, γεγένημαι οτ γέγονα, become διαιτώμαι (-a-), dwell (from δίαιτα, 'daily life,' cp. diet) $\delta\iota a$ -φεύγω, flee in different directions $\delta \iota - \epsilon \theta \epsilon \sigma \alpha v$, 3rd pl. aor. indic. act. of δια- τ ίθημι, treat $\epsilon \hat{i} \delta o \nu$, aor. of $\delta \rho \hat{\omega}$, $\vec{\epsilon}\kappa$ - ϕ $\hat{\epsilon}\rho\omega$, $\vec{\epsilon}\kappa$ - ϕ $\hat{\epsilon}\rho\hat{\omega}$ (- ϵ -), carry out έπ-εισ-έρχομαι, come in upon $\epsilon \pi - \alpha \nu - \dot{\eta} \kappa \omega$, return, come back έπ-εισ-πηδω $(-\alpha -),$ leap in upon έπ-έχω, aor. έπέσχον, stop, intrans.

έν-τιθέμενος, part, mid. $\dot{\epsilon} \nu - \tau i \theta \eta \mu \iota$, put in κατα-βάλλω, throw down κατα-λαμβάνω, find, catch κατα-λείπω, leave κα θ -ορ $\hat{\omega}$, catch sight παύω, check. παύομαι, cease (with part.) πίνω, drink οἰκῶ (- ϵ -), dwell τύπτω, strike τυγχάνω, happen

Nouns ἀμυχή, tear, scratch αὐλή, courtyard $\beta \rho \alpha \chi t \omega \nu$, δ , upper arm γραθε, old woman θεράπαινα, maidservant θύρᾶ, door *ἱππόδρομος*, racecourse καρπός, wrist κόλπος, bosom $\kappa \hat{\eta} \pi os$, garden κραυγή, din κυμβίον cup

μειράκιον, boy οίκέτης, servant οίκουρός, keeping indoors, guardian πύργος, tower πονηρία, wickedness σκεῦος, τό, article, utensil $\tau i \tau \theta \eta$, nurse τράχηλος, neck χείρ, ἡ, χειρός (or $\chi\epsilon\rho\delta$ s), dat. pl. $\chi \epsilon \rho \sigma i(\nu)$, hand, arm χωρίον, place, farm

ADJECTIVES

ἐλεύθερος, free
εὔνους (m. f.), friendly
πιστός, faithful
πρέσβυς, old
πρῶτος, first
ὑπόλοιπος, left over,
remaining
ὕφαιμος, bloodshot,
bruised

Prepositions, Etc.

ἐκ, ἐξ, gen. out of,
away, from, since
ἔως, until
οὐχ ὅπως, so far from
πρός, dat. besides
σύν, dat. with
ὑπό, gen. by (agent)

READING LESSON

Γεωργῶ μεν πρὸς τῷ ἱπποδρομῳ, καὶ οἰκῶ ἐνταῦθ' ἐκ μειρακίου. ὁ οὖν Θεόφημος καὶ Εὔεργος ὁ ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ, εἰσελθόντες εἰς τὸ χωριον, πρῶτον μὲν ἐπὶ τοὺς οἰκέτας ἦξαν. ὡς δὲ οὖτοι διαφεύγουσιν αὐτούς,

καὶ ἄλλος ἄλλη ἀπεχώρησεν, ἐλθόντες εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν καὶ καταβαλόντες την θύραν την είς τον κήπον φέρουσαν, καὶ ἐπεισελθόντες ἐπὶ τὴν γυναῖκά μου καὶ τὰ παιδία, έξεφορήσαντο ὅσα ἔτι ὑπόλοιπά μοι ἢν σκεύη ἐν τῆ οἰκία. πρὸς δὲ τούτοις, ἔτυχεν ἡ γυνή μου μετὰ τῶν παίδων ἀριστῶσα ἐν τῆ αὐλῆ. καὶ μετ' αὐτῆς τίτθη τις εμή γεγενημένη πρεσβυτέρα, ἄνθρωπος εὔνους καὶ πιστή, καὶ ἀφειμένη ἐλευθέρα ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς τοῦ έμου. συνώκησε δὲ ἀνδρί, ἐπειδὴ ἀφείθη ἐλευθέρα. ώς δ' οὖτος ἀπέθανε, καὶ αὕτη γραῦς ἢν, καὶ οὐκ ἢν αὐτὴν ὁ θρέψων, ἐπανῆκεν αὐτὴ ὡς ἐμέ. ἐν ῷ δ' ἐγὼ ἀπεδήμουν, τῆ γυναικὶ βουλομένη ἢν τοιαύτην οἰκουρὸν μετ' αὐτῆς με καταλιπεῖν. ἀριστώντων δ' ἐν τῆ αὐλῆ, ώς ἐπεισπηδῶσιν οὐτοι, καὶ καταλαμβάνουσιν αὐτάς, καὶ ἥρπαζον τὰ σκεύη, αἱ μὲν ἄλλαι θεράπαιναι (ἐν τῷ πύργῳ γὰρ ἦσαν, οὖπερ διαιτῶνται) ὡς ἤκουσαν της κραυγης, κλήουσι του πύργου, καὶ ἐνταῦθα μὲν οὐκ εἰσῆλθον, τὰ δὲ ἐκ τῆς ἄλλης οἰκίας ἐξέφερον σκεύη, ἀπαγορευούσης της γυναικός μη ἄπτεσθαι αὐτῶν· οί δ' οὐχ ὅπως ἐπέσχον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς τίτθης τὸ κυμβίον λαβούσης, έξ οδ έπινε, καὶ ένθεμένης είς τὸν κόλπον, ΐνα μὴ οὖτοι λάβοιεν, ἐπειδὴ εἶδεν ἔνδον ὄντας αὐτούς, κατιδόντες αὐτὴν οὕτω διέθεσαν ἀφαιρούμενοι τὸ κυμβίου Θεόφημος καὶ Εὔεργος ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ ούτοσί, ὥστε ὕφαιμοι μὲν οἱ βραχίονες καὶ οἱ καρποὶ τῶν χειρῶν αὐτῆς ἐγένοντο, ἀμυχὰς δὲ ἐν τῷ τραχήλφ είχεν άγχομένη είς τοῦτο δ' ήλθον πονηρίας, ώστε, έως ἀφείλουτο τὸ κυμβίου ἐκ τοῦ κόλπου αὐτῆς, οὐκ έπαύσαντο ἄγχοντες καὶ τύπτοντες τὴν γραῦν.

CONVERSATION

Questions and answers on the story. It may be then told as by the old woman, or by Theophemus, or by a servant; in the past tense also. With this and the last exercise a THEME may be composed: Country Life in Greece.

XVI

CONSONANTAL VERB-STEMS

Hitherto we have had to do chiefly with verbs which add their endings to vowel-stems; when the stems end in a consonant there is generally an assimilation of the two to each other. The rule is, that Breathed and Voiced Sounds must not come together; and that an aspirate makes both these kinds like itself. Thus we have:—

Before $\mu :$ —

βλάβ-η βέβλαμ-μαι τύπ-τω τέτυμ-μαι πλέκ-ω πέπλεγ-μαι

Dentals are dropped before κ and s:—

 $\pi\iota\theta$ -: $\pi\epsilon\ell\theta$ - ω $\pi\epsilon\ell$ - $\sigma\omega$ $\pi\epsilon\pi\epsilon\iota$ - $\kappa\alpha$

Before other consonants they become s (by dissimilation):— $\pi \iota \theta = \pi \iota \sigma - \tau \delta s \qquad \tilde{\epsilon} \pi \epsilon i \sigma - \theta \eta \nu \qquad \pi \tilde{\epsilon} \pi \epsilon \iota \sigma - \mu \alpha \iota$

Nasals are assimilated partially to labials and gutturals, wholly to liquids:—

ἐμ-βάλλω ἐγ-καλῶσυλ-λαμβάνω συρ-ράπτω

Gutturals + s become ξ :—

λέγ-ω λέξω, πλέκ-ω πλέξω, βρέχ-ω βρέξω

Labials + s become ψ :—

Irregularities exist, which must be learnt as they come. Nasal and liquid stems, as those in - ξ -, have special rules.

Perfect Active.—Guttural ¹ and labial stems often aspirate the stem final in the perfect. The following will show the types:—

ACTIVE

Present	Future	Perfect
π λ ϵ κ- ω	$\pi\lambda \acute{\epsilon} \xi \omega$	$\pi \acute{\epsilon} - \pi \lambda \epsilon \chi - a$
$β$ λ $\acute{a}\pi$ - $ au\omega$	βλάψω	βέ-βλαφ-α
$ au ho teta$ - $oldsymbol{\omega}$	$ au ho t \psi \omega$	τέ-τριφ-a
$\pi\epsilon i heta$ - ω	$\pi\epsilon \ell\sigma\omega$	πέ-πει-κα
π ράττ ω	π ρά ξ ω	
(older $\pi \rho$	ράσσω)	

PASSIVE

Aorist (Weak)	Perfect	Infinitive
$\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\pi\lambda\dot{\epsilon}\chi$ - $ heta\eta u$	π $\acute{\epsilon}$ - π λ ϵ γ - μ $a\iota$	π ε- π λέ χ - θ $a\iota$
$\dot{\epsilon}$ - eta λ \acute{a} φ- $ heta$ η $ u$	$β$ ϵ - $β$ λ $a\mu$ - $\mu a\iota$	$β\epsilon$ - $βλά\phi-\thetaa\iota$
ϵ - $ au ho t$ ϕ - $ heta\eta u$	$ au \epsilon$ -τρ $\~\iota \mu$ - $\mu a \iota$	τε-τρῖφ-θαι
$\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\pi\epsilon$ ί σ - $ heta\eta u$	πέ-πεισ-μαι	$\pi\epsilon$ - $\pi\epsilon$ î σ - $ heta$ $a\iota$
$\dot{\epsilon}$ - $\pi ho \dot{a} \chi$ - $ heta \eta u$	πέ-πραγ-μαι	π ε- π ρ \hat{a} χ- $ heta$ αι

Note.—The 3rd pl. perf. and pluperf. passive of consonantal stems are formed by adding $\epsilon i\sigma i(\nu)$ or $\eta\sigma a\nu$ to the participle. This is done because the regular form would be hard to pronounce, as: $\pi\epsilon i\theta$ - ω , $\pi\epsilon$ - $\pi\epsilon i\theta$ - $\nu\tau a\iota$. In old Greek this ν is sometimes weakened to a, $\pi\epsilon\pi\epsilon i\theta a\tau a\iota$; but this looks like a singular form, and so dropped out of use, as confusing.

¹ Verbs in $(-\tau\tau\omega - \sigma\sigma\omega)$ are guttural stems.

PERFECT MIDDLE AND PASSIVE OF CONSONANT STEMS

	Perfect	Plupersect	Imperative Infinitive
Sg.	Ι. πέπλεγμαι	<i>ἐπεπλέγμην</i>	$\pi\epsilon\pi\lambda\epsilon\chi heta a\iota$
	2. πέπλεξαι	ἐπέπλεξο	πέπλεξο (note accent)
	3. πέπλεκται	ἐπέπλεκτο	$\pi\epsilon\pi\lambda\epsilon\chi\theta\omega$
Du.	2. πέπλεχθον	<i>ἐπέπλε</i> χθον	πέπλεχθον
	3. πέπλεχθον	<i>ἐπεπλέχθην</i>	$\pi \epsilon \pi \lambda \acute{\epsilon} \chi \theta \omega \nu$ Participle
Pl.	Ι. πεπλέγμεθα	<i>ἐπεπλέγμεθα</i>	πεπλεγμένος
	2. πέπλεχθε	$\epsilon \pi \epsilon \pi \lambda \epsilon \chi heta \epsilon$	$\pi \epsilon \pi \lambda \epsilon \chi \theta \epsilon$ (noteaccent)
	3. πεπλεγμένοι	πεπλεγμένοι	πεπλέχθων
	$\epsilon l \sigma l (u)$	$\tilde{\eta}\sigma a \nu$,,,
Sg.	1. πέπεισμαι	<i>ἐπεπείσμην</i>	Inf.
0	2. πέπεισαι	<i>ἐπέπεισο</i>	πέπεισο πεπεῖσθαι
	3. πέπεισται	ἐπέπειστο	$\pi\epsilon\pi\epsilon$ ίσ $ heta\omega$
Du.	2. πέπεισθον	<i>ἐπέπεισθον</i>	πέπεισθον
	3. πέπεισθον	ἐπεπείσθην	πεπείσθων Part.
Pl.	1. πεπείσμεθα	<i>ἐπεπείσμεθα</i>	πεπεισμένος
	2. πέπεισθε	$\epsilon \hat{\sigma} \hat{\epsilon} \pi \epsilon \hat{\sigma} \theta \epsilon$	πέπεισθε
	3. πεπεισμένοι	πεπεισμένοι	πεπείσθων
	$\epsilon i\sigma l(u)$	ἦσαν	
Sg.	1. τέτρῖμμαι	ἐτετρτμμην	Inf.
	2. τέτρῖψαι	ἐτέτρῖψο	τέτρϊψο τετρῖφθαι
	3. τέτρἶπται	<i>ἐτέτρῖπτο</i>	τετρίφθω
Du.	2. τέτρῖφθον	<i>ἐτέτρ</i> ῖφθον	τέτρῖφθον
	3. τέτριφθου	ἐτετρ τφθην	τετρίφθων Part.
Pl.	1. τετρίμμεθα	έτετρΐμμεθα	τετρῖμμένος
	2. τ ϵ τ ρ ι θ ϵ	<i>ἐτέτρ</i> ῖφθε	τέτρῖφθε
	3. τετρῖμμένοι	τετρϊμμένοι	τετρίφθων
	$\epsilon i \sigma i (v)$	$\hat{\eta}\sigma a \nu$, ,

VERBS IN -μι (See page 35)

Imperfect Indicative Active

Sing. 1	I.	$\dot{\epsilon}$ - $ au \dot{\iota}$ - $ heta \eta$ - $ u$	ἐ -δί-δουν	ΐ-στη-ν
2	2.	<i>ἐ-τί-θεις</i>	€-δί-δους	ί-στη-ς
2	3	$\dot{\epsilon}$ - $ au$ l- $ heta\epsilon\iota$	ἐ -δί-δου	ΐ-στη
Dual :	2.	<i>ἐ-τί-θε-τον</i>	ἐ -δί-δο-τον	ί-στα-τον
	3.	$\dot{\epsilon}$ - $ au\iota$ - $ heta\dot{\epsilon}$ - $ au\eta u$	$\epsilon - \delta \iota - \delta \delta - \tau \eta \nu$	ί-στά-την
Plur.	I.	<i>ἐ-τί-θε-μεν</i>	<i>ὲ-δί-δο-μεν</i>	ΐ-στα-μεν
2	2.	$\dot{\epsilon}$ - $ au \dot{\iota}$ - $ heta \epsilon$ - $ au \epsilon$	$\dot{\epsilon}$ - δ i- δ o- $ au\epsilon$	$\Hilde{\iota}$ - $\sigma au a$ - $ au\epsilon$
,	3∙	$\dot{\epsilon}$ - $ au$ ί- $ heta\epsilon$ - σ a $ u$	<i>è-δί-δο-σαν</i>	ΐ-στα-σαν

The other moods are:—

Imperative: τίθει, τιθέτω, . . . τιθέντων δίδου, διδότω, . . . διδόντων ίστη, ίστάτω, . . . ίστάντων

Subjunctive: $\tau \iota \theta \hat{\omega}$, $\tau \iota \theta \hat{\eta} s$, . . . $\tau \iota \theta \hat{\omega} \sigma \iota(\nu)$ $\delta \iota \delta \hat{\omega}$, $\delta \iota \delta \hat{\omega} s$, . . . $\delta \iota \delta \hat{\omega} \sigma \iota(\nu)$, (σ being the root vowel) $\delta \sigma \tau \hat{\omega}$, $\delta \sigma \tau \hat{\eta} s$, . . . $\delta \sigma \tau \hat{\omega} \sigma \iota(\nu)$

Optative: τιθείην, τιθείης, . . . τιθεῖεν διδοίην, διδοίης, . . . διδοῖεν

ίσταίην, ίσταίης, . . . ίσταῖεν

t-ημι is like $\tau i\theta$ -ημι.

The Aorists of these four verbs are irregular. In $\tau i\theta \eta \mu \iota$, $i\eta \mu \iota$, and $\delta i\delta \omega \mu \iota$ the singular is weak, and the dual and plural strong. The singular also ends in $-\kappa a$, not $-\sigma a$.

Thus: ἔθηκα, ἔθηκας, ἔθηκε(ν), ἔθετον . . . ἔθεσαν ἔδωκα, -κας, -κε(ν), ἔδοτον . . . ἔδοσαν $\mathring{\eta}$ κα, $\mathring{\eta}$ κας, $\mathring{\eta}$ κε, εἶτον . . . εἶσαν

ἴστημι has both agrists in full, but they differ in meaning: ἔστησα 'I placed,' ἔστην, ἔστης . . . ἔστησαν 'I stood.'

The other moods are:-

Imper.	Subj.	Opt.	Infin.	Part.
θές, θέτω θέντων δός, δότω δόντων ές, έτω έντων στηθι, στήτω	θῶ δῶ ὧ	θείην δοίην είην	θεῖναι δοῦναι εἶναι	θείς, θεῖσα, θέν δούς, δοῦσα, δόν είς, εἶσα, ἕν
στάντων		5 1 <i>400.17</i> 0	στηνωυ	στάν

The imperative is irregular.

Nouns in -εύς: Third Declension

A large class of nouns denoting agent ends in -εύs.

stem βασιλέν, king

Sing, Ν. βασιλεύς V. βασιλεῦ

Α. βασιλέᾶ

G. βασιλέως

D. βασιλεί

Dual N.V.A. βασιλεῖ

G.D. βασιλέοιν

Plur. N.V. βασιλής

Α. βασιλέας

G. Βασιλέων

D. βασιλεῦσι(ν)

Exercise.—Decline like this: χαλκεύς 'smith,' ἱππεύς 'horseman,' ἱερεύς 'priest,' γονεύς 'parent.'

stem μεγα-, μεγαλο-, μεγαλη

M. F. N.

Sing. N.V. μέγας, great μεγάλη μέγα

Α. μέγαν μεγάλην μέγα

G. μεγάλου, etc. μεγάλης,etc. μεγάλου, etc.

Syntax Rule, 23.—Verbs of remembering and forgetting take the genitive, as in Latin.

VOCABULARY

VERBS ἄγω, ἄξω, ἤγαγον, lead άνα-βλύζω, bubble $\dot{\alpha} \nu \alpha$ -($\eta \tau \hat{\omega}$ (- ϵ -), seek ἀνά-κειμαι, be dedicated (see κείμαι) ἀνα-μιμνήσκω, -μνή- $\sigma\omega$, remind; mid. remember ἄρχω *or* ἄρχομαι, begin $(a\rho\chi\dot{\eta}, be$ ginning) $d\pi$ - $d\rho\chi\rho\mu\alpha\iota$, to make a beginning of (gen.) $\gamma v \mu v \hat{\omega}$ (-o-), lay bare $\epsilon\theta\epsilon\lambda\omega$, wish, $\epsilon\theta\epsilon$ λήσω, etc. έρεθίσω, έρεθίζω, provoke, challenge εὺρήσω, ευρίσκω, εΰρηκα, ευρον, find $\theta \epsilon \rho \mu \alpha i \nu \omega$, warm καθίζω, καθεδούμαι, ἐκάθισα, sit κείμαι, lie (perfect in form) μειδιω̂ (-α-), smile νέμω, aor. ἔνειμα, tend \dot{o} ρχο \hat{v} μαι (- ϵ -), dance ρέω, flow $\dot{v}_{\pi-\alpha\nu}\theta\hat{\omega}$ (-ε-), begin to flower \dot{v} πο-φθέγγομαι, utter, voice

Nouns <u>ἀηδών,</u> -óvos. ή, nightingale ἀνάθημα, τό, offering ἄντρον, cave αὐλός, flute αὐχήν, -ένος, δ, neckγάλα, γάλακτος, τό, milk yavλός, milk-pail $\gamma \hat{\eta}$, earth -ιδos, õ, $\Delta \dot{a} \phi v i s_i$ Daphnis δρόμος, running δρυς, δρυός, ή, oak $\ddot{\epsilon}a\rho$, $\tilde{\eta}\rho$ os, auó, springtime Ζέφυρος, west wind ζωμα, τό, girdle $i\xi \dot{\nu}s$, $-\dot{\nu}os$, $\dot{\eta}$, waist ἴον, violet κάλαμος, pipe, reed $\lambda \epsilon \iota \mu \omega \nu$, - $\omega \nu \circ s$, meadow $\lambda \delta \chi \mu \eta$, bush, thicket μειδίāμα, τό, smile νάρκισσος, narcissusflower νομεύς, herdsman νομή, pasturage νοτίς, -δος, $\dot{\eta}$, moisture νύμφη, nymph ols, olós (δ , η), sheep όφρύς, -ύος, ή, brow Πάν, Ηανός, Pan πέτρā, rock $\pi\eta\gamma\dot{\eta}$, spring of water $\pi i \tau v s, \pi i \tau v o s, \dot{\eta}, pine$ πόā, ἡ, grass

πούς, ὁ, ποδός, d. pl.
ποσίν, foot
ποιμήν, -ένος, shepherd
σιωπή, silence
σύριγξ, σύριγγος,
syrinx, Pan's pipes
σχῆμα, τό, form,
shape, guise
ὕδωρ, τό, ὕδατος, water
Χλόη, Chloe
χιών, ἡ, snow
χορεία, dance

ΑDJECTIVES
ἀν-υπόδητος, unshod
(ὑπόδημα, τό, shoe)
γυμνός, bare, naked
λίθινος, of stone
(λίθος)
μαλακός, soft
νέος, young, fresh
περιφερής, vaulted,
arched, round
πρέσβυς, old (-ύτερος,
-ύτατος)

Adverbs, etc.
ἄρτι, lately, just
ἔνδοθεν, within
ἔξωθεν, without
ἐντεῦθεν, after that,
from there
εὐθύς, straightway
ἤδη, already
καὶ δὴ καί, and in
particular
πρό (gen.), before, in
front of
ὥσπερ, as

READING LESSON

Springtime

Ι

"Ηδη δὲ ἦρος ἀρχομένου καὶ τῆς μὲν χιόνος λυομένης, τῆς δὲ γῆς γυμνουμένης καὶ τῆς πόας ὑπανθούσης, οἴ τ' ἄλλοι νομῆς ἦγον τὰς ἀγέλας ἐς νομὴν καὶ δὴ καὶ Δάφνις καὶ Χλόη. εὐθὺς οὖν δρόμος ἦν ἐπὶ τὰς Νύμφας καὶ τὸ ἄντρον, ἐντεῦθεν ἐπὶ τὸν Πᾶνα καὶ τὴν πίτυν, εἶτ' ἐπὶ τὴν δρῦν, ὑφ' ἢν καθίζοντες τὰς ἀγέλας ἔνεμον. ἀνεζήτησαν δὲ ἄνθη ἐθέλοντες στεφανῶσαι τοὺς θεούς· τὰ δ' ἄρτι ὁ Ζέφυρος τρέφων καὶ ὁ ἥλιος θερμαίνων ἐξῆγεν· ὅμως δὲ εὑρέθη καὶ ἴα καὶ νάρκισσος καὶ ὅσα ῆρος πρῶτα γίγνεται. ἡ μὲν Χλόη καὶ ὁ Δάφνις ἀπ' αἰγῶν καὶ ἀπ' οἰῶν ἔπινον γάλα νέον· ἀπήρξαντο καὶ σύριγγος, ὥσπερ τὰς ἀηδόνας ἐς τὴν μουσικὴν ἐρεθίζοντες· αἱ δ' ὑπεφθέγγοντο ἐν ταῖς λόχμαις, ὥσπερ ἀναμιμνῃσκόμεναι τῆς ἀδῆς ἐκ μακρᾶς σιωπῆς.

II

Νυμφῶν ἄντρον ἢν, πέτρα μεγάλη, τὰ ἔνδοθεν κοίλη, τὰ ἔξωθεν περιφερής ἐνῆν δὲ ἀγάλματα τῶν Νυμφῶν αὐτῶν λίθινα, ὧν πόδες ἀνυπόδητοι, χεῖρες εἰς ὤμους γυμναί, κόμαι μεχρὶ τῶν αὐχένων λελυμέναι, ζῶμα περὶ τὴν ἰξύν, μειδίαμα περὶ τὴν ὀφρύν, τὸ πᾶν σχῆμα χορεία ἢν ὀρχουμένων. ἐκ δὲ τῆς πηγῆς ὕδωρ ἀναβλύζον ἔρρει, ὥστε καὶ λειμὼν πάνυ καλὸς ἢν πρὸ τοῦ ἄντρου, πολλῆς καὶ μαλακῆς πόας ὑπὸ τῆς νοτίδος τρεφομένης. ἀνέκειντο δὲ καὶ γαυλοὶ καὶ αὐλοὶ καὶ σύριγγες καὶ κάλαμοι, πρεσβυτέρων ποιμένων ἀναθήματα.

CONVERSATION

Question and answer on the above extracts.

An exercise may be made on the same lines as in Ex. XIV., describing the natural conditions of spring-time; after it has been done in class it should be written as a THEME: See also Ex. IV.

XVII

The verb olda 'I know' is perfect in form but present in meaning (like cognovi).

	Pr	esent Perfect	Past	Imperative
Sing.	I.	$ol\delta$ - a	ήδη	
	2.	o $l\sigma$ - $ heta a$	$\eta \delta \eta \sigma$ - θa	$l'\sigma$ - $\theta \iota$
	3.	ol δ - $\epsilon(u)$	$\H{\eta}\delta$ - $\epsilon\iota(u)$	ἴσ-τω
Dual	2.	ἴσ-τον	$\dot{ec{\eta}}\sigma$ - $ au$ ο $ u$	ἴσ-τον
	3.	ἴσ-τον	$\eta\sigma$ - $ au\eta u$	ἴσ-των
Plur.	I.	ἴσ-μεν	$\dot{\eta}\sigma$ - $\mu\epsilon\nu$	
	2.	$i\sigma$ - $\tau\epsilon$	$\dot{\eta}\sigma$ - $ au\epsilon$	ἴσ-τε
	3.	$i\sigma$ - $ar{a}\sigma\iota(u)$	ήσαν	$i'\sigma$ - $\tau\omega\nu$
		Subjunctive	Optative	Infinitive
Sing.	I.	$\epsilon l\delta$ - $\hat{\omega}$	$\epsilon l\delta$ - $\epsilon l\eta u$	εἰδ. έναι
	2.	$\epsilon i\delta$ - $\hat{\eta}$ s	$\epsilon i\delta$ - $\epsilon i\eta$ s	
•	3.	$\epsilon i\delta$ - $\hat{\eta}$	$\epsilon i\delta$ - $\epsilon i\eta$	Participle
Dual	2.	$\epsilon l\delta$ - $\hat{\eta}$ - $ au o u$	είδ-εῖτον	είδ-ώς, είδ-υῖα, είδ-ός
	3.	$\epsilon i\delta$ - $\hat{\eta}$ - $ au$ o $ u$	είδ-είτην	
Plur.	I.	$\epsilon i\delta$ - $\hat{\omega}$ - $\mu \epsilon \nu$	ϵ i δ - ϵ î μ ϵ ν	
	2.	$\epsilon i\delta$ - $\hat{\eta}$ - $ au\epsilon$	$\epsilon i\delta$ - $\epsilon i au\epsilon$	
,	3.	$\epsilon i\delta$ - $\hat{\omega}$ - $\sigma\iota(\nu)$	είδ-είεν	

Future: εἴσομαι, εἴση . . . εἴσονται

N.B.—Dental before dental becomes σ ; hence $olor \theta a$, $lor au \epsilon$, etc.

φημί 'I say.' For pres. and imperf. see p. 139.

Imperative: φαθί, φά-τω . . . φά-ντων

Subjunctive: $\phi \hat{\omega}$, $\phi \hat{\eta} \hat{s} \dots \phi \hat{\omega} \sigma \iota(\nu)$

Optative: φαίην, φαίης . . . φαΐεν

IRREGULAR CONTRACTIONS IN η

A few common contracted verbs in $-\delta\omega$ conjugate with η wherever the others have \bar{a} : as $\zeta\hat{\omega}$, $\zeta\hat{\eta}s$, $\zeta\hat{\eta}$ 'live,' $\pi\epsilon\iota\nu\hat{\omega}$ 'I am hungry,' $\delta\iota\psi\hat{\omega}$ 'I thirst,' $\chi\rho\hat{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$, $\chi\rho\hat{\eta}$, $\chi\rho\hat{\eta}\tau\alpha\iota$ 'use' (dat.).

VERBS IN -νυμι

A few Verbs end in $-\nu\bar{\nu}\mu\iota$. These are conjugated thus:—

Pres. δείκνῦμι, -νῦς, -νῦσι(ν), -νυτον, -νυμεν, -νυτε, -νύᾶσι(ν).

The suffix -vv-runs through the present system.

Imperf. $\epsilon \delta \epsilon l \kappa \nu \bar{\nu} \nu$, $-\nu \bar{\nu} \varsigma$, $-\nu \bar{\nu}$, $-\nu \nu \tau \sigma \nu$. . . $\epsilon \delta \epsilon l \kappa \nu \nu \sigma \sigma \sigma \nu$. Imper. $\delta \epsilon l \kappa \nu \bar{\nu}$, $-\nu \dot{\nu} \tau \omega$. Subj. $\delta \epsilon l \kappa \nu \dot{\nu} \omega$, $-\eta \varsigma$, etc. Opt. $\delta \epsilon l \kappa \nu \dot{\nu} \omega \iota \mu \iota$, Infin. $\delta \epsilon l \kappa \nu \dot{\nu} \nu \omega \iota$, Part. $\delta \epsilon l \kappa \nu \dot{\nu} \varsigma$.

Syntax Rule, 24.—As has been explained (Rule p. 32), general expressions are made by adding $\tilde{a}\nu$ to a relative, and putting the verb in the subjunctive mood. In historic sequence the $\tilde{a}\nu$ may be dropped, the verb becoming optative. Thus the expression for *indefiniteness in the past* (indefinite time, place, number, etc.) is a Relative with the Optative.

 $\epsilon i \gamma \epsilon \nu o \iota \tau o =$ 'if ever it happened' (pres. or fut. $\epsilon a \nu \gamma \epsilon \nu \eta \tau a \iota$). $\delta \sigma \tau \iota s \epsilon \lambda \theta o \iota =$ 'whoever came' (pres. or fut. $\delta s \epsilon \lambda \theta \eta$). $\delta \pi \delta \tau'$ $\delta \delta o \iota =$ 'whenever he saw' (pres. or fut. $\delta \pi \delta \tau a \nu$ $\delta \eta$).

Syntax Rule, 25.—ωστε is either conjunction or adverb. As an adverb, it is followed by infinitive; as a conjunction, it does not affect the construction. Thus:—

οὕτως καλὸς ἢν ὥστε θαυμάζειν πάντας 'he was so beautiful that all admired him' (natural result).

οὕτως καλὸς ἢν ὥστε πάντες ἐθαύμαζον 'he was so beautiful that all admired him' (fact).

The infinite is used when the result is natural or to be expected.

VOCABULARY

VERBS άν-άπτω, kindle åvaστάς, aor. part. act. of av-lothui, 'rising' άν-οίγνυμι, -οίξω, ανέφξα, open $d\pi o - \sigma \beta \epsilon \nu \nu \bar{\nu} \mu i, -\sigma \beta \epsilon \sigma \omega,$ ἀπέσβεσα, -εσβέ- $\sigma\theta\eta\nu$, extinguish βοῶ (-a-), cry $\delta \epsilon \hat{\imath}, \delta \epsilon \dot{\eta} \sigma \epsilon \imath, \dot{\epsilon} \delta \dot{\epsilon} \eta \sigma \epsilon (\nu);$ $δ\epsilon η, δ\epsilon οι, impers.,$ it is necessary διαιτωμαι (-α-), dwell δυσκολαίνω, fret, be peevish ηκω, I have come, am arrived $\theta\eta\lambda\dot{a}\zeta\omega$, nurse καθεύδω, -ευδήσω, sleep κατα-βαίνω, come down; βήσομαι, έβην, βέβηκα κελεύω, bid κινδυνεύω, risk, happen

κλαίω, κλαύσομαι, ἔκλαυσα, weep λούω, wash, mid. wash oneself $\lambda \bar{\nu}\pi\hat{\omega}$ (- ϵ -), vex, hurt παίζω, play $\pi \rho$ ό- ϵ ιμι, go on προσ-ποιοῦμαι (-ε-),pretend $\pi \rho$ οσ-τίθημι, put to πυνθάνομαι, πεύσο-- ἐπυθόμην, μαι, learn, inquire συνειθισμένον, pf. pt. pass. of ourεθίζω, accustom σύν-οιδα, be aware, in the secret φάσκω, say, assert $\psi \circ \phi \hat{\omega}$ (- ϵ -), make noise, slam

ADJECTIVES
ἄπās, stronger form
of πâs
ἄσμενος, willing, glad
διπλοῦς, double
ἴσος, equal

Nouns ανδρωνίτις, -ίδος, ή, men's rooms γείτων, -ovos, neighbour γυναικωνίτις, -ίδος, ή, women's rooms $\delta \epsilon \hat{\iota} \pi \nu o \nu$, supper $\theta v \rho i s$, - $i \delta o s$, $\dot{\eta}$, window κλείς, κλειδός, ή, key κλέπτης, thief κλίμαξ, ή, -ακος, ladder, stair λύχνος, light οἰκίδιον, dim. οίκος, house

Adverbs, etc.
ἀνω, above
ἀ-προσ-δοκήτως, unexpectedly
δυς-, as a prefix =
Lat. male
ἐπειδή, when, since
(rel.)
ἐπίτηδες, on purpose
κάτω, down
νύκτωρ, at night
πολλάκις, often
ὕστερον, later

READING LESSON

Οἰκίδιον ἐστί μοι διπλοῦν, ἴσα ἔχον τὰ ἄνω τοῖς κάτω, κατὰ τὴν γυναικωνίτιν καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἀνδρωνίτιν. έπειδη δὲ τὸ παιδίον ἐγένετο ἡμῖν, ἡ μήτηρ αὐτὸ έθήλαζεν τνα δὲ μή, ὁπότε λούεσθαι δέοι, κινδυνεύη κατὰ τῆς κλίμακος καταβαίνουσα, ἐγὰ μὲν ἄνω διητώμην, αί δὲ γυναίκες κάτω. καὶ οὕτως ἤδη συνειθισμένον ην, ώστε πολλάκις ή γυνη ἀπήει κάτω καθευδήσουσα ώς τὸ παιδίου, ἵνα μὴ βοᾶ. καὶ ταῦτα πολὺν χρόνον ούτως ἐγίγνετο. προϊόντος δὲ τοῦ χρόνου, ἡκον μὲν άπροσδοκήτως έξ άγροῦ, μετὰ δὲ τὸ δεῖπνον τὸ παιδίον έβόα καὶ έδυσκόλαινεν, ὑπὸ τῆς θεραπαίνης ἐπίτηδες λυπούμενον, ΐνα ταῦτα ποιῆ · ἢν γὰρ κλέπτης ἔνδον, ἐκείνης συνειδυίας· ὕστερον γὰρ ἄπαντα ἐπυθόμην. καὶ ἐγὼ τὴν γυναῖκα ἀπιέναι ἐκέλευον ώς τὸ παιδίον, ίνα παύσηται κλαίων. ή δὲ ἀναστᾶσα καὶ ἀπιοῦσα προστίθησι τὴν θύραν, προσποιουμένη παίζειν, καὶ τὴν κλείν εφέλκεται. κάγω εκάθευδον ἄσμενος, ήκων εξ άγροῦ. ἐπειδὴ δ' ἢν πρὸς ἡμέραν, ἡκεν ἐκείνη καὶ τὴν θύραν ἀνέφξεν. ἐρομένου δέ μου τί αἱ θύραι νύκτωρ ψοφοῖεν, έφασκε τὸν λύχνον ἀποσβεσθηναι τὸν παρὰ τῷ παιδίω, εἶτα ἐκ τῶν γειτόνων ἀνάψαι.

CONVERSATION

Question and answer on the above.

An exercise may now be made on the acts of daily life, for which some words have been given in Exercise. As a specimen take this:—

Κάρολε, ἄνοιξον τὴν θυρίδα· τί δρậς; CHARLES (speaking as he does it). ἀνοίγνυμι (ἀνοίγω) τὴν θυρίδα. τί ἔδρασας; ἀνέφξα τὴν θυρίδα. Γουλιέλμε, τί ἔδρασεν ὁ Κάρολος; WILLIAM. ἀνέφξε τὴν θυρίδα ὁ Κάρολος.

Κύριλλε, τί φησίν ὁ Γουλιέλμος; ἀνοῖξαι τὴν θυρίδα φησὶ τὸν Κάρολον (or ὅτι ἀνέφξεν). So with κλῆσον τὴν θύραν, καταβῆθι (κατάβα) κατὰ τῆς κλίμακος καὶ φέρε μοι τὸ βιβλίον, etc. τί δράσεις; ποῖ πορεύση; and other questions at discretion.

The following verses may be found useful as material for similar conversations, in conjunction with wall-pictures of a domestic kind.

In the Kitchen

τρίπους, χύτρα, λυχνεῖον, ἀκταία, βάθρον, σπόγγος, λέβης, σκαφεῖον, ὅλμος, λήκυθος, σπυρίς, μάχαιρα, τρυβλίον, κρατήρ, ῥαφίς.

In the Pantry

ἔτνος, φακῆ, τάριχος, ἰχθύς, γογγυλίς, σκόροδον, κρέας, θύννειον, ἄλμη, κρόμμυον, σκόλυμος, ἐλαία, καππαρίς, βολβός, μύκης.

In the Storeroom

άμης, πλακοῦς, ἔντιλτος, ἴτριον, ῥόα, φόν, ἐρέβινθος, σησάμη, κοπτή, βότρυς, ἰσχάς, ἄπιος, πέρσεια, μῆλ', ἀμύγδαλα.

tripod, pipkin, lampstand, marble ball, stand, sponge, cauldron, bowl, kneading-trough or roller, oil-flask, basket, knife, cup, mixing-bowl, needle.

soup, lentils or pea-soup, dried fish, fish, turnip, garlic, meat, tunny, brine, onion, artichoke, olive, caper, bulb, mushroom.

milk-cake, flat-cake, fish-cake, honey-cake, pomegranate, egg, pulse, sesame, pounded sesame, grapes, dried fig, pear, Egyptian persea-fruit, apples, almonds.

XVIII

LIQUID AND NASAL VERBS

Verbs with liquid and nasal stems shorten the stem vowel (if possible) and have a contracted ending in the Future Active and Middle. The Weak or First Aorist has a long vowel or diphthong and no -σ-. Note the accents.

φαίν-ω κρίν-ω ἀγγέλλ-ω φθείρ-ω	φαν-ῶ κριν-ῶ ἀγγελ-ῶ φθερ-ῶ	$\ddot{\epsilon}$ - ϕ ην- α $\ddot{\epsilon}$ - κ ρ $\bar{\iota}$ ν- α $\ddot{\eta}$ - γ γ ϵ ιλ- α $\ddot{\epsilon}$ - ϕ θ ϵ ιο- α	' '	έ-φην-άμην έ-κρῖν-άμην ἠγγειλ-άμην
φυειρ-ω.	φυερ-ω	ϵ - $\phi v \epsilon \iota \rho$ - a	$\phi heta \epsilon ho$ -οῦμαι	$\epsilon - \phi \theta \epsilon \iota \rho - \acute{a} \mu \eta \nu$

ACTIVE

Indicative	Optative	Infinitive	Participle
Sg. 1. φανῶ	φανοίην	φανεῖν	φανών, φανοῦσα,
$2.\ \phi a u \epsilon \hat{\imath} \varsigma$	φανοίης		φανοῦν
3. $\phi a u \epsilon \hat{\imath}$	φανοίη		φανοῦντα, etc.
Du. 2. φανείτο	ν φανοίτον		·
3. φανεῖτο	ν φανοίτην		***************************************
ΡΙ. 1. φανοῦμε	ν φανοίμεν		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
2. φανείτε	φανοῖτε		Andrew men
3. φανοῦσι	(ν) φανοῖεν		·

MIDDLE

Indicative	Optative	Infinitive	Participle
Sg. 1. φανοῦμαι	φανοίμην	φανεῖσθαι	φανούμενος
2. $\phi a \nu \epsilon \hat{\imath}$	φανοῖο	•	
3. φανεῖται	φανοῖτο		, market 1
Du. 2. $\phi a \nu \epsilon \hat{\imath} \sigma \theta o \nu$	φανοῖσθον		
3. $\phi a u \epsilon \hat{\imath} \sigma heta o u$	φανοίσθην		
Pl. 1. φανούμεθα	φανοίμεθα	·	davit musera a varia
2 . φανε $\hat{\iota}\sigma heta\epsilon$	φανοῖσθε		
3. φανοῦνται	φανοΐντο		Tanana and an and an

Exercise.—Conjugate these tenses from the Verbs given above; also from $\tau\epsilon\ell\nu\omega$ 'stretch,' $\tau\epsilon\nu\hat{\omega}$, $a\ell\sigma\chi\hat{v}\nu\omega$ 'disgrace,' $a\ell\sigma\chi\upsilon\nu\hat{\omega}$, $\sigma\eta\mu\alpha\ell\nu\omega$ 'signal, show,' $\sigma\eta\mu\alpha\nu\hat{\omega}$, $\delta\upsilon\sigma\chi\epsilon\rho\alpha\ell\nu\omega$ 'be impatient,' $\delta\upsilon\sigma\chi\epsilon\rho\alpha\nu\hat{\omega}$.

ADJECTIVES IN -US

		M.	F.	N.
Sing.	N.V.	ήδύς	ήδεῖα	ήδύ
	A.	ήδύν	ήδεῖαν	ήδύ
	G.	ήδέος	ήδείας	ήδέας
	D.	ήδεῖ	ήδεία	ήδεῖ
Dual 1	N.V.A.	ήδέε	ήδείā	ήδέε
	G.D.	ήδέοιν	ήδείαιν	ήδέοιν
Plur.	N.V.	ήδεῖς	ήδεῖαι	ήδέα
	A.	ήδεῖς	ήδείᾶς	ήδέα
	G.	ήδέων	ήδειῶν	ήδέων
	D.	ήδέσι(ν)	ήδείαις	ήδέσι(ν)

COMPARATIVES IN - WV

 M. F. Sing. N.V. ἡδίων A. ἡδίονα, ἡδίω G. ἡδίονος D. ἡδίονι 	Ν. ἥδῖον ἥδῖον
Dual N.V.A.	
Plur. N.V. ἡδτονες, ἡδτους Α. ἡδτονας, ἡδτους G. ἡδιόνων D. ἡδτοσι(ν)	ήδτονα, ήδτω ήδτονα, ήδτω

Second Type of Comparison (most of the words are irregular in some way):—

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
ήδύς	$\eta \delta t \omega u$	ήδιστος
αἰσχρός	$a i \sigma \chi t \omega u$	αἴσχιστος
ἀγαθός	$eta \epsilon \lambda au t \omega u$	βέλτιστος
κακός	κακίων	κάκιστος
καλός	καλλίων	κάλλιστος
πολύς	$\pi\lambda\epsilon\ell\omega u$	$\pi\lambda\epsilon\hat{\imath}\sigma au$ ος
μέγας	$\mu\epsilon i\zeta\omega u$	μέγιστος
ράδιος	ρ άων	ράστος

EXERCISE.—Decline the Comparatives in this list.

A few common Verbs make their imperfect with initial $\epsilon \iota$, not η : as $\tilde{\epsilon} \chi \omega \epsilon \tilde{\iota} \chi \sigma \nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon} \lambda \kappa \omega \epsilon \tilde{\iota} \lambda \kappa \sigma \nu$ (also aor. $\epsilon \tilde{\iota} \lambda \kappa \nu \sigma \sigma$).

Syntax Rule, 26.—Wishes referring to present or past time are expressed by

(1) $\epsilon i\theta \epsilon$ + Imperfect Indicative for present time. $\epsilon i\theta \epsilon$ + Aorist Indicative for past time.

(2) (ωs) ωφελον (-εs, -εν), etc., with Present Infinitive for present time.

(ώs) ὤφελον (-εs, -εν), etc., with Past Infinitive for past time.

εἴθ' ἦν, εἴθ' ἐγένου: (ὡs) ὤφελεν εἶναι, (ὡs) ὤφελες γενέσθαι. Negative μή.

Vocabulary

N.B.—If a Compound Verb is not in this list, look out its Parts.

VERBS άλιεύω, fish (from άλιεύς, fisher) $\dot{a}\pi$ - $a\rho\tau\hat{\omega}$ (-a-), - $a\rho\tau\hat{\eta}$ σω, perf. pass. -ήρτημαι, fasten to $(a\pi \delta \ or \ \epsilon \xi)$ deck out; perf. pass, ήσκημαι δέδοικα, perf. with pres. meaning, fear δι-αιρώ: αιρήσω, είλον, part. ελών, pull apart, open διελόντα, see foregoing έλκω, έλξω, είλκυσα, draw, drag έν-εστώσης, perf. part. act. from ΐστημι, στήσω, ξστησα, έστην, έστηκα: short part. εστώς, εστώσα, έστώς, 'standing' $\vec{\epsilon} \nu - \eta \beta \hat{\omega}$ (-a-), enjoy oneself in

٥

έν-θαλαττεύω, stay on the sea $\tilde{\epsilon}\xi$ - $\epsilon\sigma\tau\iota(\nu)$, impers. it is possible έσ-ιδών: aor. part. act. of eo-opô or είσ-ορώ, αυτ. είδον, part. ίδών, ίδουσα. ίδόν έχω, έξω οτ σχήσω, έσχον, έσχηκα: imper. $\epsilon i \chi o \nu$, have $\dot{\eta}\beta\hat{\omega}$ (-a-), - $\dot{\eta}\sigma\omega$, enjoy life, be merry καθ-ίζω, sit down, or make to sit μέλει, μελήσει, ἐμέλη- $\sigma \epsilon(\nu)$, it is a care (dat. of person, gen. of thing) δρμίζω, aor. ὥρμισα, bring to anchor $\pi \alpha \rho - \epsilon \chi \omega$, provide $\pi \lambda \hat{\epsilon} \omega$, sail $\pi \lambda o \upsilon \tau \widetilde{\omega}$ (- ϵ -), be rich ύγιαίνω, be in good health

Nouns ἄγκιστρον, hook ἄγρā, chase, hunt $\ddot{a}\lambda\sigma\sigma\sigma$, $\tau\dot{\sigma}$, grove of äρτος, loaf of bread βρόχος, noose δίκτυον, net κάλαμος, rod κυών, δ, ή, dog; κύνα, κυνός, etc. κώπη, oar λαγῶς, hare λίνος, string λουτρόν, bath νη̂ττα, duck vous, mind δβολός, a small silver οἴκησις, ή, dwelling olvos, wine ὄρνἔς, ὄρνῖθος, ὁ, ἡ, bird παράδεισος, ή, park παραλίᾶ, beach $\sigma \tau \epsilon \gamma \eta$, roof $\sigma \tau \hat{\eta} \theta$ os, $\tau \acute{o}$, breast $\tau \epsilon \rho \psi \iota s$, $\dot{\eta}$, enjoyment

τέχνη, art
τράπεζα, table
φρήν, ἡ, φρενός, mind
φυή, bodily nature,
stature, growth
φύσις, ἡ, nature
ὥρā, season

ADJECTIVES

ἄγριος, wild ἄδολος, -ον, sincere, honest ἄριστος, best ἀσφαλής, -ές, safe $\delta \epsilon \hat{v} \tau \epsilon \rho \sigma$, second (cp. Deuteronomy) $\epsilon v - \lambda i \mu \epsilon vos$, -ov, with good harbours $\theta \nu \eta \tau \delta s$, mortal λεπτός, light μετ-οπωρινός, of autumn π λείων, -ον, more πλούσιος, rich πρόσκωπος, -ον, at the oars τέταρτος, fourth τρίτος, third $\chi \epsilon \iota \mu \epsilon \rho \iota o s (m. f.), -o v$ (n.), stormy, wintry $\phi i \lambda os$, friendly

Adverss and Prepositions

ἀνά, up (acc.)
κατά, along (acc.),
down from (gen.)
μετά, after (acc.), with
(gen.)
παρά, along (acc.), from
(gen.), beside (dat.)
περί, round, about
(acc., gen., dat.)
πάλιν, again, back
ποτέ, sometimes

A PLEASURE TRIP

Νέοι τινèς πλούσιοι, ναθν μικράν καθελκύσαντες καὶ οἰκέτας προσκώπους καθίσαντες, τοὺς ἀγροὺς περιέπλεον τοὺς παραθαλαττίους. εὐλίμενός τε γὰρ ή παραλία καὶ οἰκήσεσιν ήσκημένη πολλαίς, καὶ λουτρά συνεχή, καὶ παράδεισοι καὶ ἄλση· τὰ μὲν φύσεως έργα, τὰ δ' ἀνθρώπων τέχνη· πάντα ἐνηβῆσαι καλά. παραπλέοντες οθν καὶ προσορμιζόμενοι, κακὸν μὲν έποίουν οὐδέν, τέρψεις δὲ πολλάς εἶχον, ποτὲ μὲν άγκίστροις καλάμων ἀπηρτημένοις ἐκ λίνου λεπτοῦ ίχθυς άλιεύοντες, ποτέ δὲ κυσί καὶ δικτύοις λαγώς λαμβάνοντες. καὶ δὴ καὶ ὀρνίθων ἄγρας ἐμέλησεν αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἔλαβον βρόχοις χῆνας ἀγρίους καὶ νήττας. ωσθ' ή τέρψις αὐτοῖς καὶ τραπέζης ὡφέλειαν παρεῖχεν· εἰ δέ τινος προσέδει, παρὰ τῶν ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς ἐλάμβανον, πλείους της άξίας όβολούς καταβάλλοντες. έδει δὲ μόνον ἄρτου καὶ οἴνου καὶ στέγης· οὐ γὰρ

άσφαλὲς ἐδόκει μετοπωρινής ὥρας ἐνεστώσης ἐνθαλαττεύειν· ὥστε καὶ τὴν ναῦν ἀνεῖλκον ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν, νύκτα χειμέριον δεδοικότες.

CONVERSATION

After the usual question and answer an exercise may be made up in class on a Day in the Country, or a Picnic, or a Hunt; to be written out afterwards as home work.

The coinage may also be taught by the following phrases:

τὸ μὲν τάλαντον ἔχει ἐξήκοντα μνᾶς, ἡ δὲ μνᾶ δραχμὰς ἑκατόν, ἡ δὲ δραχμὴ ὀβολοὺς ἕξ.

QUESTIONS :—πόστον μέρος ἐστι δραχμῆς ὁ ὀβολός; etc.

SKOLIA (convivial songs)

Ι

εἴθ' ἐξῆν ὁποῖος τις ἦν ἕκαστος, τὸ στῆθος διελόντ', ἔπειτα τὸν νοῦν ἐσιδόντα, κλήσαντα πάλιν, ἄνδρα φίλον νομίζειν ἀδόλφ φρενί.

II

ύγιαίνειν μὲν ἄριστον ἀνδρὶ θνητῷ, δεύτερον δὲ φυὴν καλὸν γενέσθαι, τὸ τρίτον δὲ πλουτεῖν ἀδόλως, καὶ τὸ τέταρτον ἡβᾶν μετὰ τῶν φίλων. like φανῶ:—

XIX

Dental Vere Stems.—Verbs in $-\acute{a}\zeta\omega$ and $-\acute{o}\zeta\omega$ drop the dental before σ or κ , and it becomes σ before θ or μ . $\phi \rho \acute{a}\zeta\omega$, $\phi \rho \acute{a}\sigma\omega$, $\acute{e}\phi \rho a\sigma a$, $\pi \acute{e}\phi \rho a\kappa a$, $\acute{e}\phi \rho \acute{a}\sigma\theta \eta\nu$, $\pi \acute{e}\phi \rho a\sigma \mu a\iota$.

Verbs in -ίζω form the future -ιῶ (contracted), conjugated

νομίζω, νομιῶ (νομιοίην, νομιεῖν, νομιῶν), but ἐνόμισα,

CONTRACTED VERB STEMS.—The subjunctive and optative are thus formed.—

ACTIVE

 $a \begin{cases} Subj. \ \tau\iota\mu\hat{\omega}, \ \tau\iota\mu\hat{q}s, \ \tau\iota\mu\hat{q}, \ \text{like indicative} \\ Opt. \ \tau\iota\mu\dot{\omega}\eta\nu, \ \tau\iota\mu\dot{\omega}\eta s, \ \text{etc.}, \ \tau\iota\mu\hat{\omega}\epsilon\nu \end{cases}$

 ϵ $\begin{cases} \pi o i \hat{\omega}, & \pi o i \hat{\eta}s, & \pi o i \hat{\eta}, & \text{etc.} \\ \pi o i o i \eta v, & \pi o i o i \eta s, & \text{etc.} \end{cases}$

 $o\begin{cases} \delta \eta \lambda \hat{\omega}, \ \delta \eta \lambda o \hat{\imath}s, \ \delta \eta \lambda o \hat{\imath}, \ \delta \eta \lambda \hat{\omega} \tau o \nu, \ \text{etc., with } \omega \\ \delta \eta \lambda o \hat{\imath} \eta \nu, \ \delta \eta \lambda o \hat{\imath} \eta s, \ \text{etc.} \end{cases}$

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE

 $a\begin{cases} \tau\iota\mu\hat{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota, & \tau\iota\mu\hat{\alpha}, \text{ like indicative} \\ \tau\iota\mu\phi\mu\eta\nu, & \tau\iota\mu\hat{\phi}o, \text{ etc.} \end{cases}$

 $\epsilon \begin{cases}
\pi οιῶμαι, ποιῆ, etc. \\
ποιοίμην, ποιοῖο, etc.
\end{cases}$

 $o\begin{cases} \delta \eta \lambda \hat{\omega} \mu a \iota, & \delta \eta \lambda o \hat{\iota}, & \delta \eta \lambda \hat{\omega} \tau a \iota, \text{ etc., with } \omega \\ \delta \eta \lambda o \hat{\iota} \mu \eta \nu, & \delta \eta \lambda o \hat{\iota}o, \text{ etc.} \end{cases}$

 τ άλας 'wretched' and μ έλας 'black' are thus declined:—

	M.	F.	N.
Sing.	Ν. ν. τάλᾶς	$ aulpha\lambda a\iota u a$	τάλαν
	Α. τάλαν	τάλαιναν	$\taulpha\lambda a u$
	G. τάλανος	ταλαίνης	τάλανος
	D. τάλανι	ταλαίνη	τάλανι
Dual. I	Ν.V.Α. τάλανε	$ au a \lambda a í u ar{a}$	$ aulpha\lambda a u\epsilon$
•	G.D. ταλάνοιν	ταλαίναιν	ταλάνοιν
Plur.	Ν.V. τάλανες	τάλαιναι	τάλανα
	Α. τάλανας	ταλαίνᾶς	τάλανα
	G. ταλάνων	$ au a \lambda a \iota u \hat{\omega} u$	ταλάνων
	D. τάλασι(ν)	ταλαίναις	$ aulpha\lambda a\sigma\iota(u)$

Comparison: τάλας, ταλάντερος, ταλάντατος

EXERCISE.—(1) Conjugate the future act. and mid. of κομίζω 'carry,' 'convey,' φροντίζω 'think.'

(2) Conjugate the subjunctive and optative present act. and mid. of any verbs taken from the vocabularies.

Syntax Rule, 27.—Verbs of saying which imply feeling of any kind tend to take $\mu\dot{\eta}$ as their negative when an infinitive follows. Otherwise the negative of the Recta remains. Verbs of swearing always have $\mu\dot{\eta}$ as the negative of the thing sworn.

Syntax Rule, 28.—A verbal notion may be paraphrased by the verbal noun with $\pi o \iota o \hat{v} \mu a \iota$: as $\lambda \acute{o} \gamma o v s$ $\pi o \iota o \hat{v} \mu a \iota = \lambda \acute{e} \gamma \omega$. [The active $\pi o \iota \hat{\omega}$, if used, has always a different sense.]

VOCABULARY

Verbs ἄγω, lead away as prisoner ἀδικῶ (-ε-), do wrong αἰτιῶμαι(-α-), accuse | ἀξιῶ (-o-), claim ἀπ-εσθίω, eat away ἀπ-όλλῦμι, -ολῶ, -ώλεσα, -ολώλεκα, destroy: -ωλόμην

aor. mid. perished, $-\delta\lambda\omega\lambda\alpha$ str. perf. I am undone

βλαστάνω, βλαστήσω, έβλαστον, grow δέω, δήσω, έδησα, bind δια-κείμαι, -κείσομαι, be situated, be in any condition (with adverbs), subj. κέωμαι, opt. κεοίμην έπι-δακρύω, weep also έσθίω, eat: ἔδομαι, έδήδοκα, έφαγον $\theta \eta \rho \hat{\omega}$ (-a-), hunt κατα-βόσκω, cause to feed (*mid.* feed) κατα-διώκω, pursue κατα-κλῶ(-α-), break κατα-φρονῶ (-€-), despise (gen.) κατ-ηγορῶ $(-\epsilon-),$ accuse (gen.) ὄμνῦμι, όμουμαι, ὢμοσα, δμώμοκα, swear (by, acc.)

παιδεύω, instruct, train πάρειμι, be present τρέχω, δραμοῦμαι, ἔδραμον, δεδράμηκα, run ὑλακτῶ (-ε-), bark ὑπ-άγομαι, attract

Nouns άκτή, shore βουκόλος, herdsman δικαιοσύνη, justice δικαστής, judge $\theta \eta \rho \bar{a}$, hunt $\theta \dot{\nu} \mu o \nu$, thyme κηπος, garden $\kappa\lambda\epsilon$ os, τ ó, renown κόμαρος, ή, arbutus κυνηγέτης, huntsκύων, κυνός, δ, ή, dog κωμήτης, villager $\lambda \dot{\nu} \gamma \sigma s$, $\dot{\eta}$, withy, agnus castus $\lambda \dot{\nu} \kappa \sigma$, wolf (= lupus)

ναύτης, sailor
 οἶκτος, pity
 ὄρος, τό, hill
 πληγή, blow
 πνεῦμα, τό, wind
 χειμών, -ῶνος, storm, winter
 ψάμμος, ἡ, sand

Adjectives
ἀγροῖκος, rustic
Μυτιληναῖος, Mytilenean
περιττός, excessive,
very great
πονηρός, bad
σαφής, -ές, clear
σύντομος, -ον, brief
χλωρός, green

ADVERBS, ETC.
η . . . η, either . . .
or
οὐδέ, neither, nor,
not even
ὧδε, here, thus

A RUSTIC TRIAL

Δικαστήν καθίζουσι Φιλητάν τὸν βουκόλον πρεσβύτατος γὰρ ἢν τῶν παρόντων καὶ κλέος εἶχεν ἐν τοῖς κωμήταις δικαιοσύνης περιττής. πρῶτοι δὲ κατηγόρουν οἱ Μυτιληναῖοι σαφῆ καὶ σύντομα. ""Ηλθομεν εἰς τούτους τοὺς ἀγροὺς θηρᾶσαι ἐθέλοντες. τὴν μὲν οὖν ναῦν λύγφ χλωρᾶ δήσαντες, ἐπὶ τῆς ἀκτῆς κατελίπομεν· αὐτοὶ δὲ μετὰ τῶν κυνῶν θήραν ἐποιούμεθα. ἐν τούτφ πρὸς τὴν θάλατταν αἱ αἶγες τούτου κατελθοῦσαι, τήν τε λύγου κατεσθίουσι, καὶ τὴν ναῦν ἀπολύουσιν. ἀνθ' ὧν ἀξιοῦμεν ἄγειν τοῦτον πονηρὸν ὄντα βουκόλον, ὸς ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάττης νέμει τὰς αἶγας ὡς ναύτης."

τοσαῦτα οἱ Μυτιληναῖοι κατηγόρησαν. ὁ δὲ Δάφνις διέκειτο μὲν κακῶς ὑπὸ τῶν πληγῶν, Χλόην δ' ὁρῶν παροῦσαν, πάντων κατεφρόνει, καὶ ὧδ' εἶπεν: "Έγὼ νέμω τὰς αἶγας καλῶς. οὐδέποτ' ἢτιάσατο κωμήτης οὐδὲ εἶς, ὡς ἢ κῆπόν τινος αἶξ ἐμὴ κατεβοσκήσατο ἢ ἄμπελον βλαστάνουσαν κατέκλασεν· οὖτοι δ' εἰσὶ κυνηγέται πονηροὶ καὶ κύνας ἔχουσι κακῶς πεπαιδευμένους, οἴτινες τρέχοντες καὶ ὑλακτοῦντες κατεδίωξαν αὐτὰς ἐκ τῶν ὀρῶν καὶ τῶν πεδίων ἐπὶ τὴν θάλατταν, ὥσπερ λύκοι. ἀλλ' ἀπέφαγον¹ τὴν λύγον· οὐ γὰρ εἶχον ἐν ψάμμῳ πόαν ἢ κόμαρον ἢ θύμον. ἀλλ' ἀπώλετο ἡ ναῦς ὑπὸ τοῦ πνεύματος καὶ τῆς θαλάττης. ταῦτα χειμῶνος, οὐκ αἰγῶν, ἔργα ἐστιν."

τούτοις ἐπεδάκρυσεν ὁ Δάφνις, καὶ εἰς οἶκτον ὑπηγάγετο τοὺς ἀγροικοὺς πολύν· ὥσθ' ὁ Φιλητᾶς ὁ δικαστὴς ὤμνυε Πᾶνα καὶ Νύμφας μηδὲν ἀδικεῖν Δάφνιν.

XX

Learn the Middle and Passive of the verbs in $-\mu\iota$. The Grammar should then be revised from the tables at the end of the book, whilst the pieces in the accompanying Reader are being read day by day.

¹ See ἐσθίω.

READING LESSON—WINTER

Γίγνεται δὲ χειμὼν Δαφνίδι καὶ Χλόη τοῦ πολέμου πικρότερος. ἐξαίφνης γὰρ περιπεσοῦσα χιὼν πολλὴ πάσας μὲν ἀπέκλησε τὰς ὁδούς, πάντας δὲ κατέκλησε τοὺς γεωργούς. λάβροι μὲν οἱ χείμαρροι κατέρρεον, ἐπεπήγει δὲ κρύσταλλος· τὰ δένδρα πλήρη ἢν χιόνος, ἡ γῆ πᾶσα ἀφανὴς ἢν πλὴν περὶ πηγάς που καὶ ρεύματα. οὕτ' ἀγέλην ἐς νομὴν ἢγεν οὐδείς, οὕτ' αὐτὸς προὔβαινε τῶν θυρῶν, ἀλλὰ πῦρ καύσαντες μέγα περὶ ῷδὰς ἀλεκτρυόνων, οἱ μὲν λίνον ἔστρεφον, οἱ δ' αἰγῶν τρίχας ἔκρεκον, οἱ δὲ παγίδας ὀρνίθων ἠργάζοντο. τότε βοῶν ἐπὶ φάτναις φροντὶς ἢν ἄχυρον ἐσθιόντων, αἰγῶν καὶ προβάτων ἐν τοῖς σηκοῖς φυλλαδας, ὑῶν ἐν τοῖς συφεοῖς βαλάνους. τῆ δὲ Χλόη ἀεὶ συνῆν ἡ μήτηρ, ἔριά τε ξαίνειν διδάσκουσα καὶ ἀτράκτους στρέφειν.

COMPENDIUM OF GRAMMAR

THE ARTICLE

		M.	F_{ullet}	N.
Sing.	N.	ć	$\cdot \dot{\eta}$	$ au \acute{o}$
	A.	$ au \acute{o} u$	τήν	$ au \acute{o}$
	G.	$ au$ o \hat{v}	$ au\hat{\eta}$ s	$ au$ o \hat{v}
	D.	$ au \phi$	$oldsymbol{ au}\hat{\eta}$	$ au \hat{\psi}$
Dual		τώ τοΐν	for all	genders
Plur.	N.	οί	ai	aulpha
	A.	τούς	$ au \hat{as}$	aulpha
	G.	$ au \widehat{\omega} u$	$oldsymbol{ au}\widehat{\omega} u$	$ au \widehat{\omega} u$
	D.	τοῖς	$ a\hat{\imath}$ s	τοῖς

FIRST OR a-DECLENSION

(1) Feminines

sten	n φιλιā	, 'friendship'	χωρā, 'land'	τιμᾶ, 'honour'	$\gamma\lambda\omega r \tau a$, 'tongue'
Sing.	N.V.	φιλίᾶ	χώρᾶ	$ au\iota\mu\eta$	γλῶττἄ
	A.	φιλίᾶν	χώρᾶν	τιμήν	γλῶττἄν
	G.	φιλίᾶς	χώρᾶς	τιμής	γλώττης
	D.	φιλία	χώρα	$ au \iota \mu \hat{\eta}$	γλώττη
Dual	N.V.A.	φιλίᾶ	χώρᾶ	τιμά	γλώττᾶ
	G.D.	φιλίαιν	χώραιν	τιμαῖν	γλώτταιν
Plur.	N.V.	φιλίαι	χῶραι	τιμαί	γλῶτται
	Α.	φιλίᾶς	χώρᾶς	τιμάς	γλώττᾶς
	G.	φιλιῶν	χωρῶν	τιμῶν	γλωττῶν
	D.	φιλίαις	χώραις	τιμαῖς	γλώτταις

(2) Masculines

stem	νεᾶνιᾶ, m. 'youth'	πολίτα, m. 'citizen'	Χαρμιδη
	N. veavíās V. veavíā A. veavíāv	πολίτης πολίτα πολίτην	Χαρμίδης Χαρμίδη Χαρμίδην
]	G. νεανίου D. νεανία	πολίτου πολίτη	Χαρμίδου Χαρμίδου Χαρμίδη
Dual N.V., G.1		πολίτα πολίταιν	Dual and
(V. νεανίαι Α. νεανίᾶς G. νεανιῶν D. νεανίαις	πολίται πολίτᾶς πολιτῶν πολίταις	plural, if wanted, like the others.

SECOND OR o-DECLENSION

ste	νον νομ	io, ni. 'law'	δωρο, n. 'gift	,
Sing.	N.	νόμος	δῶρον	•
	V,	νόμε	δῶρον	
	A.	νόμον	δώρον	
	G.	νόμου	δῶρου	
ë	D.	νόμφ	δώρφ	
Dual N	I.V.A.	νόμω	δώρω	
	G.D.	νόμοιν	δώροιν	s
Plur.	N.V.	νόμοι	δῶρα	
	A.	νόμους	δώρα	
	G.	νόμων	δώρων	
	D.	νόμοις	δώροις	

Contracted Nouns

stem		νοο, 'm	ind'	οστεο,	bone'
Sing.	N.	νόος	vovs	όστέον	όστοῦν
~	v.	νόε	νοῦ	οστέον	δστοῦν
	A.	νόον	νοῦν	οστέον	δστοῦν
	G.	νόου	νοῦ	δστέου	όστοῦ
	D.	νόφ	νῷ	<i>όστέ</i> ω	οστ ώ
Dual N	.V.A.	νόω	νώ	οστέω	ὀστώ
	G.D.	νόοιν	νοΐν	οστέοιν	όστοῖν
Plur.	N.V.	νόοι	νοῖ	όστέα	ỏστᾶ
	A.	νόους	บ อบิร	- όστέα	όστᾶ
	G.	νόων	νῶν	οστέων	όστῶν
	D.	νόοις	νοῖς	οστέοις	όστοῖς
	tem	-	'cable'		upper room
Sing		⁷ . κάλ Δ. κάλ		ἀνώγεωι	
		ι. κα <i>ν</i> Ε. κάλ		ανώγεωι	V
), κάλ		ανώγεω ανώγεφ	
~~			-		
Dua	1 N.V.A		*	ἀνώγεω	
	G.I). κάλ	ιψν	ἀ νώγεψ	ν
Plur	. N.V			ανώγεω	
		1. κάλ		ἀνώγεω	
		ά. κάλ		ἀνώγεω	
	I). κά <i>λ</i>	lφs	ἀνώγεω	S

THIRD DECLENSION

Table of Endings

		M. and F.	N.
Sing.	N. [s or lengthened stem	No ending
	V.	As nom., or stem with-	No ending
	A.	out strengthening	
	A.	a in consonant stems	No ending
	***************************************	ν in vowel stems	
	G.	os	os
	D.	ı	ı
Dual	N.V.A.	€	€
	G.D.	ow	οιν
Plur.	N.V.	€ς	a
	Α.	a_{\S}	a
	G.	ων	ων
	D.	$\sigma\iota(\nu)$	$\sigma\iota(u)$

Vowel Stems

ste	172	πολι, 'city'	πηχυ, 'forearm'	$l\chi heta v$, 'fish'
Sing.	N.	ή πόλις	ό πῆχυς	ό ἰχθύς
	V.	πόλι	πῆχυ	ἰχθύ, ἰχθύς
	A.	πόλιν	πῆχυν	ἰχθύν
	G.	πόλεως	πήχεως	ἰχθύος
	D.	πόλει	πήχει	ἰχθύι
Dual N	I.V.A.	πόλει	πήχει	ίχθύε
	G.D.	πολέοιν	πηχέοιν	ίχθύοιν
Plur.	N.V.	πόλεις	πήχεις	ίχθύες
	A.	πόλεις	πήχεις	ίχθῦς
	G.	πόλεων	πήχεων	ίχθύων
	D.	πόλεσι(ν)	πήχεσι(ν)	ίχθύσι(ν)

Neuters

stem	δακρυ, 'tear'	åστυ, 'city'
Sing. N.V.A.	τδ δάκρυ	τὸ ἄστυ
G.	δάκρυος	ἄστεως
D.	δάκρυϊ	ἄστει (ε-ϊ)
Dual N.V.A.	δάκρυ ε	ἄστει (ε-ε)
G.D.	δακρύοιν	ἀστέοιν
Plur. N.V.A.	δάκρυα	ἄστη (ε-α)
G.	δακρύων	ἄστεων
D.	δάκρυσι(ν)	ἄστεσι(ν)

Diphthongal Stems

ste	:111	βασιλευ, 'king'	βου, 'ox'	γραν, 'old woman'
Sing.	N.	δ βασιλεύς	δ, ή βοῦς	ή γραῦς
	V.	βασιλεῦ	βοῦ	γραῦ
	A.	βασιλέᾶ	βοῦν	γραθν
	G.	βασιλέως	βοός	γρᾶός
	D.	βασιλεῖ	β ot	$\gamma ho ilde{a} t$
Dual 1	N.V.A.	eta ασιλ $\epsilon \hat{\iota}$	βόε	$\gamma ho \widehat{a}\epsilon$
	G.D.	βασιλέοιν	βοοῖν	γρᾶοῖν
Plur.	N.V.	βασιλῆς	βόες	γρᾶες
	A.	βασιλέᾶς	βοῦς	γραῦς
	G.	βασιλέων	βοῶν	γρᾶῶν
	D.	$eta a \sigma \iota \lambda \epsilon \hat{v} \sigma \iota (v)$	βουσί(ν)	γραυσί(ν)

Consonantal Stems—(1) Gutturals

			` '	
ste1.	72	φυλάκ, 'guard'	aly, 'goat'	όνὔχ, 'nail'
Sing.	N.V.	ὁ φύλαξ	δ, ή αἴξ	δ ὄνυξ
Ü	A.	φύλακα	aἶγa	ὄνυχα
	G.	φύλακος	αίγός	ὄνυχος
	D.	φύλακι	αἰγί	ὄνυχι
- Dual I	N.V.A.	φύλακε	$ai\gamma\epsilon$	őνυχε
	G.D.	φυλάκοιν	αἰγοῖν	ονύχοιν
Plur.	N.V.	φύλακες	$aly\epsilon s$	ὄνυχες
	A.	φύλακας	alyas	ὄνυχας
	G.	φυλάκων	αίγῶν	ονύχων
	D.	φύλαξι(ν)	$ai\xi i(v)$	ὄνυξι(ν)

(2) Dentals

st	em	$\theta\eta\tau$, 'serf'	φυγαδ, 'fugitive'	σωματ, 'body'
Sing,	N.V.	δ θής	ό, ή φυγάς	τὸ σῶμα
	A.	θήτα	φυγάδα	σῶμα
	G.	θητός	φυγάδος	σώματος
	D.	θητί	φυγάδι	σώματι
Dual	N.V.A. G.D.	$ heta\hat{\eta} au\epsilon \ heta\eta au$ οῦν	φυγάδε φυγάδοιν	σώματε σωμάτοιν
Plur,	N.V.	θητες	φυγάδες	σώματα
	A.	θητας	φυγάδας	σώματα
	G.	θητῶν	φυγάδων	σωμάτων
	D.	θησί(ν)	φυγάσι(ν)	σώμασι(ν)

Stems in -vT

	stem	γιγάντ, m. 'giant'	λεοντ, m. 'lion '	όδοντ, m. 'tooth'
Sing.	N. V. A. G. D.	(γίγαν) γίγαντα γίγαντος	λέων (λέον) λέοντα λέοντος λέοντι	, όδούς όδούς όδόντα όδόντος όδόντι
Dual	N.V.A. G.D.	γίγαντε	λέοντε λεόντοιν	οδόντε οδόντοιν
Plur.	N.V. A. G. D.	γίγαντας	λέοντες λέοντας λεόντων λέουσι(ν)	όδόντες όδόντας όδόντων όδοῦσι(ν)

Stems in Labials

stem $\gamma v\pi$, m. 'vulture'

Sing.	N.V.	γύψ	J	Dual	^	ſ	Plur.	γῦπες
	A.	γῦπα	Ì		$\gamma \widehat{v} \pi \epsilon$	1		γῦπας
	G.	γυπός)		γυποΐν	ſ		γυπῶν
	D.	γυπί	1		yonow	ţ		γυψί

Stems in Liquids

ste		, m.	$\theta\eta\rho$, m. 'wild beast	ρητορ, m. 'orator'	πατερ, m. 'father'
Sing.	V. A. G.	ἄλς ἄλς ἄλα ἀλός ἀλί	θήρ θήρ θῆρα θηρός θηρί	ρήτωρ ρητορ ρήτορα ρήτορος ρήτορι	πατήρ πάτερ πατέρα πατρός πατρί
Du. N		ἄλε άλοῖν	$ heta \hat{\eta}$ ρ ϵ $ heta \eta$ ρο $\hat{\iota}$ ν	ρήτορε ρητόροιν	πατέρε πατέροιν
Plur.	G.	ἄλες ἄλας ἁλῶν ἀλσί(ν)	θῆρες θῆρας θηρῶν θηρσί(ν)	ρήτορες ρήτορας ρητόρων ρήτορσι(ν)	πατέρες πατέρας πατέρων πατράσι(ν)

Stems in -v

stem	Έλλην, m.	λιμεν, m.	ήγεμον, m.	δελφῶ, m.
	'Greek'	'harbour'	'leader'	'dolphin'
A. G.	Έλλην Έλληνα Έλληνος Έλληνι	λιμήν λιμένα λιμένος λιμένι	ήγεμών ήγεμόνα ήγεμόνος ήγεμόνι	δελφίς δελφîνα δελφîνος δελφîνι
Du. N.V.A.	Έλληνε	λιμένε	ήγεμόνε	δελφΐνε
G.V.	Έλλήνοιν	λιμένοιν	ήγεμόνοιν	δελφίνοιν
A. G.	"Ελληνες "Ελληνας Έλλήνων "Ελλησι(ν)	λιμένες λιμένας λιμένων λιμέσι(ν)	ήγεμόνες ήγεμόνας ήγεμόνων ήγεμόσι(ν)	δελφίνες δελφίνας δελφίνων δελφίσι(ν)

Stems in -es

stem yeves, n. 'race,' 'family'	Δημοσθενες, m. 'Demosthenes'
Sing. N. γένος	Δημοσθένης Δημόσθενες Δημοσθένη, -νην Δημοσθένους Δημοσθένει Περικλεες, 'Pericles' Sing. N. Περικλης V. Περίκλεις Α. Περικλέα G. Περικλέους D. Ηερικλεί

Some Common Irregular Stems

st	'em	υίο, υίε, 'son'		ναυ, f. 'ship'
Sing.	N. V. A. G. D.	ນໂός ນໂέ ນໂόν ນໂοῦ, ນໂέος ນໂຊ [°] , ນໂέ ເ	Ζεύς Ζεῦ Δία Διός Διἰ	ναῦς ναῦ ναῦν νεώς νηί
Dual N		υίεῖ υἰέοιν		νη̂ε νεοίν
Plur.	N.V. A. G. D.	νίοί, νίεῖς νίούς, νίεῖς νίῶν, νίέων νίοῖς, νίέσι(ν)		νη̂ες ναῦς νεῶν ναυσί(ν)

sten	ν γυνα	ικ, 'woman'	ѽτ, 'ear'	ποδ, 'foot'	γονατ, 'knee'
Sing.	N.	γυνή	οὖς	πούς	γόνυ
	V.	γύναι	οὖς	πούς	γόνυ
	A.	γυναίκα	οὖς	πόδα	γόνυ
	G.	γυναικός	ὧτός	ποδός	γόνατος
	D.	γυναικί	ὧτί	ποδί	γόνατι
Dual 1	V.V.A. G.D.	γυναίκε γυναικοίν	ῶτε ὤτοιν	πόδε ποδο <i>ι</i> ν	γόνατε γονάτοιν
Plur.	N.V.	γυναῖκες	ὧτα	πόδες	γόνατα
	A.	γυναῖκας	ὧτα	πόδας	γόνατα
	G.	γυναικῶν	ὥτων	ποδῶν	γονάτων
	D.	γυναιξί(ν)	ώσί(ν)	ποσί(ν)	γόνασι(ν)

	stem	$\pi v \rho$, 'fire'	ύδατ, 'water'	χερ, 'hand'	ἀνερ, m. 'man'
Sing.	N. V. A. G.	πῦρ πῦρ πῦρ πυρός πυρί	ὕδωρ ὕδωρ ὕδωρ ὕδατος ὕδατι	χείρ χείρ χείρα χειρός χειρί	ἀνήρ ἄνερ ἄνδρα ἀνδρός ἀνδρί
Dual	N.V.A. G.D.	None	None	χείρε χεροίν	ἄνδρε ἀνδροῖν
Plur.	N.V. A. G. D.	πυρά πυρά πυρῶν πυροῖς	ὕδατα ὕδατα ὑδάτων ὕδασι(ν)	χείρες χείρας χειρῶν χερσί(ν)	ἄνδρες ἄνδρας ἀνδρῶν ἀνδράσι(ν)

Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions WITH THREE ENDINGS

		καλός,	'beautiful'	
		M.	F_{\bullet}	N.
Sing.	N.	καλός	καλή	καλόν
_	V.	καλέ	καλή	καλόν
	A.	καλόν	καλήν	καλόν
	G.	καλοῦ	καλης	καλοῦ
	D.	καλφ̂	$καλ\mathring{\hat{\eta}}$	καλφ̂
Dual 1	V.V.A.	καλώ	καλά	καλώ
	G.D.	καλοῖν	καλαΐν	καλοῖν
Plur.	N.V.	καλοί	καλαί	καλά
	A.	καλούς	καλάς	καλά
	G.	καλῶν	καλῶν	καλῶν
	D.	καλοῖς	καλαῖς	καλοΐς
		δίκα	ios, 'just'	
		M.	F_{*}	N.
Sing	g. N.	δίκαιος	δικαίᾶ	δίκαιον
	V.	δίκαιε	δικαίᾶ	δίκαιον
	A.	δίκαιον	δικαίἄν	δίκαιον
	G.	δικαίου	δικαίᾶς	δικαίου
	D.	δικαίψ	δικαία	δικαίψ
		Dual a	and Plural like κ	αλός.

Contracted stems

		åπλοῦς,	'simple'	
		M.	F.	N.
Sing.	N.V.	άπλοῦς	$\delta\pi\lambda\hat{\eta}$	$\delta\pi\lambda$ ο ϑu
-	A.	άπλοῦν	$\delta\pi\lambda\hat{\eta} u$	ά π λο \widehat{v} ν
	G.	$\delta\pi\lambda o\hat{v}$	$\dot{a}\pi\lambda\hat{\eta}$ ς	$\delta\pi\lambda o\widehat{v}$
	D.	$d\pi\lambda\hat{\phi}$	$\dot{lpha}\pi\lambda\hat{\eta}$	$\dot{a}\pi\lambda \hat{\psi}$
Dual I	N.V.A.	$\dot{a}\pi\lambda\hat{\omega}$	$\dot{a}\pi\lambda\hat{a}$	$\delta\pi\lambda\widehat{\omega}$
	G.D.	άπλο <i>îν</i>	$\dot{a}\pi\lambda a \hat{\imath} \nu$	ά πλοῖν
Plur.	N.V.	åπλο <i>î</i>	άπλαῖ	$lpha\pi\lambda\hat{a}$
	A.	άπλοῦς	άπλᾶς	$\delta\pi\lambda\hat{a}$
	G.	$\delta\pi\lambda\omega u$	$\delta\pi\lambda\widehat{\omega} u$	$\delta\pi\lambda\hat{\omega} u$
	D.	άπλοῖς	$\delta\pi\lambda a \hat{\imath}$ s	άπλοῖς

άργυροῦς, 'of silver'

		M.	F_*	N,
Sing.	N.V.	άργυροῦς	άργυρᾶ	άργυροῦν
	A.	ἀργυροῦν	άργυρᾶν	άργυροῦν
	G.	ἀργυροῦ	άργυρᾶς	άργυροῦ
	D.	ἀργυρῷ	άργυρᾶ	ἀργυρῷ
Dual	N.V.A.	άργυρῶ	άργυρᾶ	άργυρῶ
	G.D.	ἀργυροῖν	ἀργυραῖν	ἀργυροῖν
Plur.	N.V.	άργυροῖ	άργυραῖ	άργυρα
	A.	άργυροῦς	ἀργυρᾶς	άργυρα
	G.	ἀργυρῶν	ἀργυρῶν	άργυρων
	D.	ἀργυροῖς	ἀργυραῖς	άργυροίς

Stems in -v, feminine -a

ste	em	Μ. ἡδυ	$F_{m{\cdot}}$ $\dot{\eta}\delta\epsilon$ ια	N. ἡδυ, 'sweet'
Sing.	N.V.	ήδύς	ήδεῖα	ήδύ
	A.	ήδύν	ήδεῖαν	ήδύ
	G.	ήδέος	ήδείᾶς	ήδέος
	D.	ήδεῖ (ε-ϊ)	ήδείᾳ	ήδεῦ (ε-ϊ)
Dual I	N.V.A.	ήδέε	ήδείā	ήδέε
	G.D.	ήδέοιν	ήδείαιν	ήδέοιν
Plur.	N.V.	ήδεῖς (ε-ες)	ήδείαι	ήδέα
	A.	ήδεῖς (ε-ας)	ήδείας	ήδέα
	G.	ήδέων	ήδειῶν	ήδέων
	D.	ήδέσι(ν)	ήδείαις	ήδέσι(ν)

Stems in -v

	stem	Μ. μελαν	F_{ullet} $\mu\epsilon$ λαινα	N. μελαν, 'black'
Sing.	N.	μέλᾶς	μέλαινα	μέλαν
	V.	μέλαν	μέλαινα	μέλαν
	A.	μέλανα	μέλαιναν	μέλαν
	G.	μέλανος	μελαίνης	μέλαν-ος
	D.	μέλανι	μελαίνη	μέλαν-ι
Dual :	N,V.A.	μέλανε	μελαίν <i>ā</i>	μέλανε
	G.D.	μελάνοιν	μελαίναιν	μελάνοιν
Plur.	N.V.	μέλανες	μέλαιναι	μέλανα
	A.	μέλανας	μελαίνᾶς	μέλανα
	G.	μελάνων	μελαινῶν	μελάνων
	D.	μέλασι(ν)	μελαίναις	μέλασι(ν)

μέγας, 'great'

		, ,		
		M.	F.	N.
Sing.	N.V.	μέγας	$\mu\epsilon\gamma\acute{a}\lambda\eta$	μέγα
	Α.	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα
•	G.	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου
	D.	μεγάλψ	μεγάλη	μεγάλφ
Dual 1	N.V.A.	μεγάλω	μεγάλᾶ	μεγάλω
	G.D.	μεγάλοιν	μεγάλαιν	μεγάλοιν
Plur.	N.V.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα
	A.	μεγάλους	μεγάλᾶς	μεγάλα
	G.	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων
	D.	μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	μενάλοις

πολύς, 'much'

	M.	JF.	N.
Sing. N.V.	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
Α.	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
G.	π ολλο \hat{v}	π ολλ $\hat{\eta}$ ς	πολλοῦ
D.	$\pi o \lambda \lambda \widehat{\phi}$	$\pi o \lambda \lambda \hat{\eta}$	π ο $\lambda\lambda\hat{\psi}$
	No	dual in use.	
Plur. N.V.	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
Α.	πολλούς	πολλάς	$\pi o \lambda \lambda lpha$
G.	π ολλ $\hat{\omega}_{V}$	$\pi \circ \lambda \lambda \widehat{\omega} \nu$	$\pi \circ \lambda \lambda \widehat{\omega} \nu$
D.	πολλοῖς	πολλαîς	πολλοῖς

Stems in -ovt, with Feminines in First Declension

stem		δντ, 'being'			
		M.	F.	N_{\bullet}	
Sing.	N.V.	őν·	οὖσα	$\ddot{o}\nu$	
	A.	ὄντα	οὖσαν	ŏν	
	G,	ὄντος	οὔσης	ὄντος	
	D.	ὄντι	οὔση	ὄντι	
Dual I	N.V.A.	ὄντ€	οὔσᾶ	ὄντε	
	G.D.	ὄντοιν	οΰσαιν	ὄντοιν	
Plur.	N.V.	ὄντες	οὖσαι	ὄντα	
	A.	ὄντας	οὔσᾶs	ὄντα	
	G.	ὄντων	οὐσῶν	ὄντων	
	D.	$ov\sigma\iota(v)$	οὔσαις	$o\hat{v}\sigma\iota(v)$	

So λύων (pres.), λαβών (strong αοτ.), ϵ κών (adj. 'willing'), διδούς διδούσα διδόν 'giving.'

Contracted Stems

a-Stems

Sing. N.V. A. Plur. D.	Μ. τιμῶν τιμῶντα τιμῶσι(ν)	F. τιμῶσα τιμῶσαν τιμώσαις	N. τιμῶν τιμῶν, etc. τιμῶσι(ν)
	€-	Stems	
Sing. N.V.	ποιῶν ποιοῦντα	ποιοῦσα ποιοῦσαν	ποιοῦν ποιοῦν, etc.
Plur. D.	ποιοῦσι(ν)	ποιούσαις	ποιοῦσι(ν)
	0-	Stems	
Sing. N.V.	δηλῶν δηλοῦντα	δηλοῦσα δηλοῦσαν	δηλοῦν δηλοῦν, etc.
Plur. D.	δηλοῦσι(ν)	δηλούσαις	δηλοῦσι(ν)

Stems in $-\epsilon \nu \tau$

(aor. part. pass.)

		,	* * *	
		M.	F_{\bullet}	N.
stent		λυθεντ	$\lambda v heta \epsilon \iota \sigma a$	$\lambda v heta \epsilon v au$
Sing.	N.V.	$\lambda v heta \epsilon i s$	$\lambda v heta \epsilon \hat{\imath} \sigma a$	$\lambda v heta cute{\epsilon} u$
-	A.	$\lambda v \theta \acute{\epsilon} v au a$	$\lambda v \theta \epsilon \hat{\imath} \sigma a v$	$\lambda v heta \epsilon v$
	G.	λυθέντος	$\lambda v \theta \epsilon i \sigma \eta s$	$\lambda v \theta \acute{\epsilon} v au o s$
	D.	λυθέντι	λυθείση	λυθέντι
Dual-1	N.V.A.	λυθέντε	$\lambda v \theta \epsilon \emph{i} \sigma \bar{a}$	$\lambda v \theta \acute{\epsilon} v au \epsilon$
	G.D.	λυθέν τ• ιν	$\lambda v heta \epsilon$ ί σ αιν	λυθέντοιν
Plur.	N.V.	λυθέντες	$\lambda v heta \epsilon \hat{\imath} \sigma a \imath$	λυθέντα
	A.	λυθέντας	$\lambda v \theta \epsilon i \sigma \bar{a} \varsigma$	λυθέντα
	G.	λυθέντων	$\lambda v \theta \epsilon \iota \sigma \hat{\omega} v$	λυθέντων
	Ď.	$\lambda v \theta \epsilon \hat{\imath} \sigma \imath (v)$	λυθείσαις	$\lambda v heta \epsilon \hat{\iota} \sigma \iota(v)$

Stems in -vvr

stem		Μ. δεικνυντ	$F_{m{lpha}}$	Ν. δεικνυντ
Sing.	N.V.	δεικνύς	δεικνῦσα	δεικνύν
	A.	δεικνύντα	δεικνῦσαν	δεικνύν
	G.	δεικνύντος	δεικνύσης	δεικνύντος
	D.	δεικνύντι	δεικνύση	δεικνύντι
Dual.	N.V.A.	δεικνύντε	δεικνύσ <i>ā</i>	δεικνύντε
	G.D.	δεικνύντοιν	δεικνύσαιν	δεικνύντοιν
Plur.	N.V.	δεικνύντες	δεικνύσαι	δεικνύντα
	A.	δεικνύντας	δεικνύσᾶς	δεικνύντα
	G.	δεικνύντων	δεικνυσῶν	δεικνύντων
	D.	δεικνῦσι(ν)	δεικνύσαις	δεικνῦσι(ν)

Stems in -avt

(aor. part. act.)

		(4071	part act,	
		M.	F_{ullet}	N.
ste	em	λυσαντ	λυσασα	λυσαντ
Sing.	N.V.	λύσας	λύσᾶσα	λῦσαν
	A.	λύσαντα	λύσᾶσαν	λῦσαν
	G.	λύσαντος	λυσᾶσης	λύσαντος
	D.	λύσαντι	λυσᾶση	λύσαντι
Dual l	N.V.A.	λύσαντε	λυσάσ <i>ā</i>	λύσαντε
	G.D.	λυσάντοιν	λυσάσαιν	λυσάντοιν
Plur.	N.V.	λύσαντες	λύσᾶσαι	λύσαντα
	A.	λύσαντας	λυσᾶσᾶς	λύσαντα
	G.	λυσάντων	λυσᾶσῶν	λυσάντων
	D.	λύσᾶσι(ν)	λυσᾶσαις	λύσᾶσι(ν)

So all Participles ending in -as, as $t\sigma\tau\acute{a}s$, βas , and $\pi a\mathring{a}s$ 'all' (with $\ddot{a}\pi as$, $\sigma\acute{v}\mu\pi as$, $\pi\rho\acute{o}\pi as$).

Stems in -or

÷	stem	Μ. λελυκοτ	F . λελυκυια	Ν. λελυκοτ
Sing,	N.V.	λελυκώς	λελυκυΐα	λελυκός
	A.	λελυκότα	λελυκυΐαν	λελυκός
	G.	λελυκότος	λελυκυίᾶς	λελυκότος
	D.	λελυκότι	λελυκυίᾳ	λελυκότι
Dual 1	N.V.A.	λελυκότε	λελυκυίā	λελυκότε
	G.D.	λελυκότοιν	λελυκυίαιν	λελυκότοιν
Plur.	N.V.	λελυκότες	λελυκυΐαι	λελυκότα
	A.	λελυκότας	λελυκυίᾶς	λελυκότα
	G.	λελυκότων	λελυκυιῶν	λελυκότων
	D.	λελυκόσι(ν)	λελυκυίαις	λελυκόσι(ν)

So all perfect participles active.

Adjectives of Two Terminations

Stems in -s

sten	r	εὐγεν	es, 'well-be	orn,
Sing.	N. V. A. G. D.	Μ, F, εὐγενής εὐγενές εὐγενῆ	- εύγενοῦς εύγενεῖ	N. εὐγενές εὐγενές εὐγενές
Dual N	V.V.A. G.D.		εύγενεί εύγενοίν	
Plur.	N.V. A. G. D.	εύγενείς εύγενείς	εὐγενῶν εὐγενέσι	εύγενη εύγενη

Stems in -v

sten	ı ou	υφρον, 'tem]	perate'	
		M. F.		N,
Sing.	N.	σώφρων		σῶφρον
	V.	σῶφρον		σῶφρον
	A.	σώφρονα		σῶφρον
	G.		σώφρονος	
	D.		σώφρονι	
Dual N			σώφρονε	
	G.D.		σωφρόνοι	V
Plur.	N.V.	σώφρονες		σώφρονα
	A.	σώφρονας	6	σώφρονα
	G.	• •	σωφρόνωι	v
	D.		σώφροσι	٠

Comparatives

st	eni	μειζον, 'greater'	
Sing.	. A. G.	Μ. F. μείζων μείζονα Οτ μείζω μείζοι	
Dual I	D. N.V.A. G.D.	μείζοι μείζο μειζό	νe
Plur.	N.V. A. G. D.	μείζονες Or μείζους μείζονας Or μείζους μειζό μείζο	

Vowel Stems

stem		εύνοο		ίλεω			
		M, F .		N.	M. F.		N.
Sing.	N.V.	<i>เ</i> ข้งงบร		$\epsilon \ddot{v} \nu o v \nu$	ίλεως		ΐλεων
	A.		ϵ \mathring{v} v v v v			ΐλεων	
	G.		€ขึ่งอบ			ΐλεω	
	D.		$\epsilon \ddot{v} \nu \omega$		-	ΐλεω	
Dual	N.V.A.		€ὖνω			ΐλεω	
	G.D.		$\epsilon \ddot{v} v o \iota v$		and the state of t	ΐλεων	
Plur.	N.V.	$\epsilon \hat{v}$ vo ι		εὔνοα	<i>ίλε</i> φ	*	$\lambda \epsilon a$
	A.	<i>เ</i> ข้งอบร		εΰνοα	ίλεως		ίλεα
	G.		€ΰνων			ΐλεων	57444
	D.		€ΰνοις	•		ϊλεφς	

N.B.—Compound adjectives in -os, with a few exceptions, have two terminations only; and so have a few which are not compounds.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

1. Add to the stem $-\tau\epsilon\rho$ os for comparative, $-\tau\alpha\tau$ os for superlative. o-stems lengthen the vowel to $-\omega$, if the preceding syllable be light (i.e. the vowel short by nature and followed by one consonant).

μικρός, small	μικρότερος	μικρότατος
σοφός, wise	σοφώτερος	σοφώτατος
$\pi \rho \epsilon \sigma \beta \dot{\nu}$ s, old	πρεσβύτερος	πρεσβύτατος
ἀληθής, true	ἀληθέστερος	άληθέστατος

2. Stems in -ον, with a few others, add -εστερος, -εστατος.

εὖφρων, kindly	εὖφρονέστερος	εύφρονέστατος
εὖνους, kindly	εὖνούστερος	εύνούστατος -
	(for εὐνοεστερος	εύνοεστατος)

3. Drop the final stem-vowel, and add -ιων, -ιστοs.

ήδύs, sweet	$\dot{\eta}\delta t$ ω v	ἥδιστος
μέγας, great	μείζων (for μεγιων)	μέγιστος
ταχύς, swift	θάττων (for ταχιων)	τάχιστος

Irregular Comparison

αἰσχρός, ugly	αἰσχ t ων $ec{\epsilon}_{X} heta t$ ων	αἴσχιστος ἔχθιστος
έχθρός, hateful κακός, bad	εχυων κακίων	κάκιστος
nonos, but	χείρων	χείριστος
καλός, beautiful	$\kappa \alpha \lambda \lambda t \omega \nu$	κάλλιστος
όλίγος, little	ήττων	δλίγιστος
few	έλάττων	έλάχιστος
πολύς, much	πλείων, πλέων	πλεΐστος
ράδιος, easy	ράων	βαστος
φίλος, dear	φίλτερος	φίλτατος

ADVERBS

Adverbs may be formed from adjectives by substituting $-\omega_S$ for the last syllable of the genitive singular masculine:—

	Gen.	Adv_i
σοφός	σοφοῦ	σοφῶς
σώφρων	σώφρονος	σωφρόνως
μέγας	$μ\epsilon$ γάλο v	μεγάλως

For comparison, use the singular comparative and the plural superlative neuter:—

σοφῶς σοφώτερον σοφώτατα

But adverbs in -ω keep -ω: ἄνω, ἀνωτέρω, ἀνωτάτω.

Irregular Adverbs

μάλα. much	μᾶλλον	υς λιστα
ev, well	ἄμεινον	ἄρωτα

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

First Person, 'I'		Thire	l Person, '	he,' etc.
S. N.(V.) ένώ	'thou'	M.	F_{\bullet}	N.
S. Ν.(V.) ἐγώ Α. ἐμέ, με	σύ σέ	αὐτόν	3	-
G. έμοῦ, μου	σοῦ	αυτον αύτοῦ	αὐτήν αὐτῆς	αύτό αύτοῦ
D. ἐμοί, μοι	σοί	αὐτῷ	$a v au\hat{\eta}$	αὐτῷ
D. N.(V.)A. νώ	σφώ	αὖτώ	αὐτά	αὖτώ
G.D. νŵν P. N.(V.) ἡμεῖς	σφῷν	αὐτοῖν	αὐταῖν	αὐτοῖν
P. $N.(V.)$ $\dot{\eta}\mu\hat{\epsilon}\hat{\iota}\hat{\varsigma}$ A. $\dot{\eta}\mu\hat{a}\hat{\varsigma}$	ύμεῖς ύμᾶς	 αὐτούς	αὐτάς	······
G , $\mathring{\eta}\mu\hat{\omega}_{V}$	ύμῶν	αυτους αὐτῶν	αυτας αὐτῶν	αὐτά αὐτῶν
D. $\dot{\eta}\mu\hat{\imath} u$	ύμιν	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς

The nominative of the third person, when necessary, is generally supplied by δ $\mu \acute{\epsilon} \nu$ or δ $\delta \acute{\epsilon}$.

REFLEXIVES

			Sing.
	1st Pers. Myself Ourselves	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A.\\ G.\\ D. \end{array} \right.$	ἐμαυτόν -ήν ἐμαυτοῦ -ῆς ἐμαυτῷ -ῆ
	2nd Pers. Thyself Yourselves	$\left\{\begin{array}{l} A.\\ G.\\ D. \end{array}\right.$	σεαυτόν -ήν σεαυτοῦ -ῆς σεαυτῷ -ῆ
S. P.	3rd Pers. Himself, etc. Themselves	A.G.D.	έαυτόν -ήν -ό έαυτοῦ -ῆς -οῦ έαυτφ -ῆ -φ

Plur.

ἡμῶς αὐτούς -άς
ἡμῶν αὐτῶν
ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς -αῖς
ὑμῶς αὐτούς -άς
ὑμῶν αὐτῶν
ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς -αῖς
ἐαυτούς -άς -ά
ἐαυτῶν -ῶν -ῶν
ἐαυτοῖς -αῖς -οῖς
Οτ σφῶς αὐτούς
σφῶν αὐτῶν

σφισίν αὐτοῖς

DEMONSTRATIVES

οὖτος, 'this'

		M.	F_{\bullet}	N.
Sing.	N.	οῦτος	$a\H v au\eta$	τοῦτο
	A.	τοῦτον	ταύτην	$ au o \hat{v} au o$
	G.	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
	D.	τούτφ	ταύτη	τούτω
Dual		τούτω τούτοιν	all genders	
Plur,	N.	οὖτοι	αδται	ταῦτα
	A.	τούτους	ταύτᾶς	ταῦτα
	G.	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
	D.	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις

$\delta\delta\epsilon$, 'this' (here)

Declined like the article (5, $\dot{\eta}$, $\tau \acute{o}$) with the suffix $\delta \varepsilon$.

		M.	F_{\bullet}	N.
Sing.	N. A. G.	őδε τόνδε τοῦδε	ἥδ ϵ $ au$ ήνδ ϵ $ au$ ῆ σ δ ϵ	τόδε τόδε τοῦδε
	D.	$ au \widehat{\psi} \delta \epsilon$	$ au\eta\delta\epsilon$	τῷδε
Dual	N.A. G.D.	τώδε τοῖνδε	all genders	
Plur.	N. A.	οΐδε τούσδε	αΐδε τάσδε	τάδε τάδε
	G.	$ au \hat{\omega} \nu \delta \epsilon$	$ au \hat{\omega} u \delta \epsilon$	$ au\hat{\omega} u\delta\epsilon$
	D.	$ au$ ο i σ $\delta\epsilon$	$ au a \hat{\imath} \sigma \delta \epsilon$	τοῖσδε

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

έκεινος, 'that' (yonder) = Latin ille

		M.	F_{ullet}	\mathcal{N} .
Sing.	N.	έ κεῖνος	ἐκείνη	ἐκεῖνο
	A.	έκεῖνον	ἐκείνην	έ κεῖνο
	G_{\cdot}	ἐκείνου	έκείνης	ἐκείνου
	. D.	ἐκείνω	ἐκείν η	έκείνω
Dual	N.A. G.D.	ἐκείνω ἐκείνοιν	all genders	•
Plur.	N.	έκεῖνοι	ἐ κεῖναι	έκεῖνα
	A.	έκείνους	ἐκείνᾶς	ἐκε ῖνα
	G.	έκείνων	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων
	D.	ἐκείνοις	ἐκείναις	έκείνοις

δ αὐτός, 'the same'

S. N.	δ αὐτός = αὑτός	ή αὐτή = αὑτή	$\tau \delta \ a \mathring{v} \tau \delta = \tau a \mathring{v} \tau \delta \dagger$
A.	τον αὐτόν	την αυτήν	τδ αὐτό = ταὐτό†
G.	τοῦ αὐτοῦ = ταὐτοῦ	της αὐτης	$\tau \circ \hat{v} = \tau \circ \hat{v} = \tau \circ \hat{v} = \hat{v} \circ \hat{v}$
D.	$ au \hat{q}$ αὐτ \hat{q} = ταὐτ \hat{q}	$ au\hat{\eta}$ $a\dot{v} au\hat{\eta}= au a\dot{v} au\hat{\eta}$	$τ\hat{\varphi}$ αὐτ $\hat{\varphi} = τ$ αὐτ $\hat{\varphi}$
P. N.	οἱ αὐτοί = αὑτοί	αἱ αὐταί = αὑταί	τὰ αὐτά = ταὐτά
A.	τοὺς αὐτούς	τὰς αὐτάς	τὰ αὐτά = ταὐτά
G.	τῶν αὐτῶν	τῶν αὐτῶν	των αὐτων
D.	τοίς αὐτοίς	ταῖς αὐταῖς	τοίς αὐτοίς
	•	† Οτ ταὐτόν.	

THE RELATIVE PRONOUN

ős, 'who,' 'which' Sing. N. ős A. őν G. оΰ D. Dual N.A. all genders G.D. $o \tilde{\iota} \nu$ Plur. N. o^{''} $\alpha i'$ ď άς A. οΰς G. $\delta \nu$ δν δν D. ois aîs

Interrogative			INDEFINITE		
		M. F.	N.	M. F.	N.
Sing.	N.	τίς	τί	$\tau\iota\varsigma$	$\tau\iota$
Ü	A.	τίνα	τί	τινά	τι
	G.	τίνος ΟΙ	r τοῦ	τινός	οι του
	D.	τίνι or	$ au\hat{\omega}$	τινί Θ	ν τφ
Dual	N.A.	τίν€		τινέ	
	G.D.	τίνοιν		τινοίι	,
Plur.	N.	τίνες	τίνα	τινές	τινά (or ἄττα)
	A.	τίνας	τίνα	τινάς	τινά (or ἄττα)
	G.	τίνων		τινωι	
	D.	$ au$ $ au$ ί $\sigma\iota(u)$		τισί(u)

INDIRECT INTERROGATIVE

	•	M.	F.	N.
Sing.	· N.	őστις	ήτις	ő τι
		ὄντινα	ἥντινα	δητι
		(οὖτινος) ὅτου	ήστινος	(οῦτινος) ὅτου
	D.	$(\hat{\psi}$ τινι $)$ ὄτ ψ	η̂τινι	(φτινι) ὅτφ
		ὥτιν ε ὅτοιν	all genders	
Plur.	N.	οἵτινες οὕστινας	αἴτινες ἄστινας	а́тта а́тта
	G.	(δντινων) ὅτων (οΐστισι(ν)) ὅτοις	all genders	(οἷστισι(ν)) ὅτοις

Reciprocal.—The Reciprocal Pronoun ἀλλήλω, 'one another,' or 'each other.'

Dual G	A. .D.	Μ. ἀλλήλω ἀλλήλοιν	F. ἀλλήλω ἀλλήλοιν	Ν. ἀλλήλω ἀλλήλοιν
Plur.	A.	άλλή λους	άλλήλας	ἄλληλα
	G.	άλλήλων	άλλήλων	ἀλλήλων
	D.	άλλήλοις	άλλήλαις	ἀλλήλοις

PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES

Interrogative	Indefinite	Relative and Indirect Inter.	
τίς; 'who?' quis?	τις, 'some one,' 'any': quis.	· ·	ὄδε, οὖτος, 'this': <i>hic</i> .
πότερος; 'which of two?' uter?	of two':		or other': alter.
ποῖος; 'of what kind?' qualis?		of which	οῦτος, 'such,' 'ofsuchakind':
πόσος; 'how great?' quantus? pl. 'how many?' quot?	1	oos, 'how	great': tantus,

PRONOMINAL ADVERBS

Interrogative		Relative and Indirect Inter.	Demonstrative
ποῦ; 'where?' ubi?	που, 'some- where': alicubi.	οΰ, ὅπου, 'where': <i>ubi</i> .	$\vec{\epsilon} \nu \theta \acute{a} \delta \epsilon$, 'here.' $\vec{\epsilon} \kappa \epsilon \hat{\iota}$ $\vec{\epsilon} \nu \tau a \hat{\upsilon} \theta a$ 'there.'
$\pi o \hat{\imath}$; 'whither?'	ποι, 'some whither,' 'to some place.'	οΐ, ὅποι, 'whither.'	$δε \hat{v}ρο$, 'hither.' $\dot{\epsilon}κε \hat{v}σε$ $\dot{\epsilon}ντανθο \hat{v}$ 'thither.'
πόθεν, 'whence?' unde?	s o m e place': ali- cunde.	'whence': unde.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \stackrel{\scriptstyle \scriptstyle \epsilon \kappa \epsilon \hat{\iota} \theta \epsilon \nu}{ \epsilon \nu \tau \epsilon \hat{\iota} \theta \epsilon \nu} \right\}$ 'thence': hinc, inde.
$\pi \hat{\omega}_{S}$; 'how?'	$\pi \omega s$, 'somehow,' 'in some way.'	'in which	ῶδε, οὕτως, 'thus.'
πότε; 'when?'	ποτέ, 'once,' 'at some time.'		τότε, 'then.'
$\pi \hat{\eta}$; 'how?' 'in what way?'	$\pi \eta$, 'in some way.'	\hat{y} , $\delta\pi y$, 'in which way,' 'as.'	τη̂δε, ταύτη, 'in this way,' 'thus.'
πηνίκα; 'at what time?'		ήνίκα, όπη νίκα, 'a w h i c l t i m e, 'when.'	

Numerals

	Cardinals	Ordinals	Adverbs
1	είς, μία, εν	πρῶτος, -η, -ον	ἄπαξ
2	δύο	δεύτερος	δίς
3	τρείς, τρία	τρίτος	τρίς
4	τέτταρες, -α	τέταρτος	τετράκις
5	πέντε	πέμπτος	πεντάκις
6	$\tilde{\epsilon}\xi$	εκτος	έξάκις
	έπτά	<i>ξβ</i> δομος	έπτάκις
8	όκτώ	ὄγδοος	οκτάκις
•	<i>ἐννέ</i> α	ένατος	ένάκις
10	δέκα	δέκατος	δεκάκις
	<i>ἕνδεκα</i>	ένδέκατος	ένδεκάκις
	δώδεκα	δωδέκατος	δωδεκάκις
	τρείς καὶ δέκα	τρίτος καὶ δέκατος	τρισκαιδεκάκις
14	τέτταρες καὶ δέκα	τέταρτος καὶ δέκατος	τετταρεσκαιδεκάκις
15	πεντεκαίδεκα	πέμπτος καὶ δέκατος	πεντεκαιδεκάκις
16	έκκαίδεκα	έκτος καὶ δέκατος	έκκαιδεκάκις
	έπτακαίδεκα	έβδομος καὶ δέκατος	έπτακαιδεκάκις
18	όκτωκαίδεκα	όγδοος καὶ δέκατος	όκτωκαιδεκάκις
	έννεακαίδεκα	ένατος καὶ δέκατος	έννεακαιδεκάκις
	εἴκοσι(ν)	είκοστός	εἰκοσάκις
	τριάκοντα	τριᾶκοστός	τριᾶκοντάκις
	τετταράκοντα	τετταρἄκοστός	τετταρακοντάκις
**	πεντήκοντα	πεντηκοστός	πεντηκοντάκις
	έξήκοντα	έξηκοστός	έξηκοντάκις
	έβδομήκοντα	έβδομηκοστός	έβδομηκοντάκις
	όγδοήκοντα	όγδοηκοστός	όγδοηκοντάκις
	ενενήκοντα .	ἐνενηκοστός	ένενηκοντάκις
	έκατόν	έκατοστός	έκατοντάκις
	διāκόσιοι, -αι, -α	διᾶκοσιοστός	διāκοσιάκις
	τριᾶκόσιοι	τριϊκοσιοστός	τριᾶκοσιάκις
	τετρἄκόσιοι	τετράκοσιοστός	τετράκοσιάκις
•	πεντακόσιοι	πεντακοσιοστός	πεντακοσιάκις
	έξἄκόσιοι	έξακοσιοστός	έξακοσιάκις
	έπτἄκόσιοι	έπτακοσιοστός	έπτακοσιάκις
800	όκτακόσιοι	όκτακοσιοστός	όκτακοσιάκις

ļ	Cardinals	Ordinals	Adverbs
900	ἐνἄκόσιοι	ένακοσιοστός	ένακοσιάκις
1,000	$\chi t \lambda \iota o \iota$	χτλιοστός	χῖλιάκις
2,000	δισχέλιοι	δισχτλιοστός	δισχϊλιάκις
10,000	μύριοι	μυριοστός	μυριάκις
20,000	δισμύριοι	δισμυριοστός	δισμῦριάκις

The Cardinals from one to four are declined, and from 200 upwards.

N. A. G. D.	M. εἶς ἕνα ἐνός ἐνί	F. μία μίαν μιᾶς μιᾶ	N. ἔν ἔν ἐνός ἐνί	δύο, 'two' Ν.Α. δύο G.D. δυοΐν
	τρείς,	three'		τέτταρες, 'four'
	M.F.	Ĵ	V.	M.F N.
N.	τρείς	$ au_{f}$	ρία	τέτταρες τέτταρα
A.	τρείς	$ au_{f}$	ρία	τέτταρας τέτταρα
G.	•	τριῶν		τεττάρων
D.		τρισί (ν)	τεττάρσι (ν)

The interrogative of the Ordinals is $\pi \acute{o}\sigma \tau os$, $-\eta$, -ov = quotus?

TENSE,	Num. Pers.	Indic	ATIVE,	IMPERATIVE.
Present Imperfect Stem λv .	S. I. 2. 3. D. 2. 3. P. I. 2. 3.	Present. λύ-ω λύ-εις λύ-ει λύ-ετον λύ-ετον λύ-ετον λύ-ομεν λύ-ετε λύ-ουσι(ν)	Imperfect. ϵ-λῦ-ον ϵ-λῦ-ϵς ϵ-λῦ-ϵ(ν) ϵ-λῦ-ϵτον ϵ-λῦ-ϵτην ϵ-λῦ-ομεν ϵ-λῦ-ον	λῦ-ε λῦ-έτω λύ-ετον λῦ-έτων λῦ-ε-τε λῦ-όντων
Future Stem λῦσ.	S. I. 2. 3. D. 2. 3. P. I. 2. 3.	λύ-σω λύ-σεις λύ-σει λύ-σετον λύ-σετον λύ-σετον λύ-σομεν λύ-σουσι(ν)		
Weak Aorist Stem λῦσα.	S. I. 2. 3. D. 2. 3. P. I. 2. 3.		ϵ-λῦ-σα ϵ-λῦ-σας ϵ-λῦ-σας ϵ-λῦ-σατον ϵ-λῦ-σάτην ϵ-λῦ-σαμεν ϵ-λῦ-σαν	λῦ-σον λῦ-σάτω λῦ-σατον λῦ-σάτων λῦ-σατε λῦ-σάντων
Weak Perf. Pluperfect Stem λελὔκ.	S. I. 2. 3. D. 2. 3. P. I. 2. 3.	Perfect, λέ-λὔ-κα λέ-λὔ-κας λέ-λὔ-κε(ν) λε-λὔ-κατον λε-λΰ-κατον λε-λΰ-καμεν λε-λΰ-κατε λε-λΰ-κασι(ν)	Pluperfect, έ-λε-λύ-κη έ-λε-λύ-κης έ-λε-λύ-κει έ-λε-λύ-κειτον έ-λε-λύ-κειτην έ-λε-λύ-κειμεν έ-λε-λύ-κειτε έ-λε-λύ-κεισαν	λέ-λυ-κε λε-λὔ-κέτω λε-λὔ-κετον λε-λὔ-κέτων λε-λὔ-κετε λε-λὔ-κόντων
The Stro			$\begin{cases} \epsilon - \lambda \epsilon - \lambda v - \kappa \epsilon \omega \alpha v \\ \epsilon - \lambda \epsilon - \lambda v - \kappa \epsilon \omega \alpha v \end{cases}$	

The Strong or Second Aorist, when found, is like the Imperfect: $\tilde{\epsilon}\lambda\iota\pi\sigma\nu$, $-\epsilon$ s, etc. Imper. $\lambda\iota\pi\epsilon$, Subj. $\lambda\iota\pi\omega$, Opt. $\lambda\iota\pi\iota\iota\mu$, Inf. $\lambda\iota\pi\epsilon\iota\nu$, Part. $\lambda\iota\pi\omega\nu$,

Subjunctive.	OPTATIVE	VERB IN	FINITE.
λύ-ω λύ-ης λύ-ης λύ-η λύ-ητον λύ-ητον λύ-ωμεν λύ-ωσι(ν)	λύ·οιμι λύ·οις λύ·οι λύ·οιτον λυ·οίτην λύ·οιμεν λύ·οιεν	Subst, (Infin.) λΰ-ειν	Adj. (Participle). Μ. λύ-ων Γ. λύ-ουσα Ν. λῦ-ον
	λύ-σοιμι λύ-σοις λύ-σοι λύ-σοιτον λυ-σοίτην λύ-σοιμεν λύ-σοιεν	λύ-σειν	 Μ. λύ-σων F. λύ-σουσα N. λῦ-σον Stem λῦσοντ
λύ-σω λύ-σης λύ-ση λύ-σητον λύ-σητον λύ-σωμεν λύ-σωσι(ν)	λύ-σαιμι λύ-σαις Or -σειας λύ-σαι Or -σειε(ν) λύ-σαιτον λύ-σαίτην λύ-σαιμεν λύ-σαιτε λύ-σαιεν Or -σειαν	λῦ-σαι	 Μ. λύ-σᾶς F. λύ-σᾶσα N. λῦ-σαν Stem λῦσαντ
λε-λύ-κω λε-λύ-κης λε-λύ-κη λε-λύ-κητον λε-λύ-κητον λε-λύ-κωμεν λε-λύ-κωσι(ν) οτ λελυκως δ, ής, etc.	λε-λύ-κοιμι λε-λύ-κοις λε-λύ-κοι λε-λύ-κοιτον λε-λύ-κοιτην λε-λύ-κοιμεν λε-λύ-κοιτε λε-λύ-κοιτε λε-λύ-κοιεν οτ λελυκως εἴην, εἴης etc.	λε-λὔ-κέναι	Μ. λε-λὔκώς F. λε-λὔ-κυΐα Ν. λε-λὔ-κός Stem λελὔκοτ

118		MIDDLE ANI	PASSIVE	
Tense.	Num. Pers.	Indicative.		IMPERATIVE.
Present Imperfect Stem λῦ.	S. I. 2. 3. D. 2. P. I. 2. 3.	Present, 1 λύ ομαι λύ-η, -ει λύ-εται λύ-εσθον λύ-εσθον λύ-εσθο λύ-εσθε λύ-εσθε λύ-ονται	Imperfect, ϵ-λῦ-όμην ϵ-λῦ-ου ϵ-λῦ-ετο ϵ-λῦ-εσθον ϵ-λῦ-έσθην ϵ-λῦ-όμεθα ϵ-λῦ-έσθε ϵ-λῦ-όνοντο	λύ-ου λῦ-έσθω λῦ-έσθων λῦ-έσθων λύ-εσθε λῦ-έσθων
WEAK FUT. P. Stein $\lambda \breve{v} \theta \eta \sigma$.	S. I. 2. 3.	λὔ-θήσομαι λὔ-θήση, -ει λὔ-θήσεται Etc., as Present.		**
Weak Aor. P. Stem λ $ ilde{v} heta\eta$.	S. I. 2. 3. D. 2. 3. P. I. 2.		ϵ-λύ-θην ϵ-λύ-θης ϵ-λύ-θη ϵ-λύ-θητον ϵ-λύ-θήτην ϵ-λύ-θημεν ϵ-λύ-θητα ϵ-λύ-θησαν	
Perfect Pluperfect Stem λελύ.	S. 1. 2. 3. D. 2. 3. P. 1. 2. 3.	Perfect. λέ-λὔ-μαι λέ-λὔ-σαι λέ-λὔ-ται λέ-λυ-σθον λέ-λυ-σθον λε-λὖ-μεθα λέ-λυ-σθε λέ-λυ-νται	Pluperfect. ἐ-λε-λύ-μην ἐ-λέ-λύ-σο ἐ-λέ-λυ-σθον ἐ-λε-λύ-σθην ἐ-λε-λύ-μεθα ἐ-λέ-λυ-σθε ἐ-λέ-λυ-ντο	λέ-θὔ-σο λε-λύ-σθω λέ-λυ-σθον λε-λύ-σθων λέ-λυ-σθε λε-λύ-σθων
FUTURE PERF. Stem λελῦσ.	S. 1. 2. 3.	λε-λύ-σομαι λε-λύ-σει, -η λε-λύ-σεται Etc. as Present.		

Strong or Second Aorist Middle, ἐλιπόμην, λιποῦ, λίπωμαι, λιποίμην, λιπέσθαι, λιπόμενος.

Passive (late) έλίπην, λίπηθι, λιπῶ, λιπείην, λιπῆναι, λιπείς.

¹ λύσομαι, etc., is Future Middle.

Subjunctive.	OPTATIVE.	VERB I	VERB INFINITE.	
λύ-η λί-ηται λύ-ησθον λύ-ησθον λυ-ώμεθα	λῦ-οίμην λῦ-οιο λῦ-οιτο λῦ-οισθον λῦ-οίσθην λῦ-οίμεθα λῦ-οισθε λῦ-οιντο		Adj. (Participle). Μ. λῦ-όμενος F. λῦ-ομένη Ν. λῦ-όμενον Stem λυομενο	
	λὔ-θησοίμην λὔ-θήσοιο λὔ-θήσοιτο Etc., as Present.	λὔ-θήσεσθαι	Μ. λὔ-θησόμενος F. λὔ-θησομένη N. λὔ-θησόμενον Stem λὔθησομενο	
λύ-θῶ λύ-θῆς λύ-θῆ λύ-θῆ λύ-θῆτον λύ-θῆτον λύ-θῶμεν λύ-θῆτε λύ-θῶσι(ν)	λὔ-θείην λὔ-θείης λὔ-θείη λὔ-θεῖτον λὔ-θεῖτην λὔ-θεῖμεν λὔ-θεῖτε λὔ-θεῖεν	λὔ-θῆναι	 Μ. λὔ-θείς F. λὔ-θείσα N. λὔ-θέν Stem λὔθεντ 	
λε-λυ-μένος ὧ λε-λυ-μένος ης λε-λυ-μένος η λε-λυ-μένω ητον λε-λυ-μένω ητον λε-λυ-μένω ητον λε-λυ-μένοι ὧμεν λε-λυ-μένοι ὧσε(ν)	λε-λυ-μένος είην λε-λυ-μένος είης λε-λυ-μένος είη λε-λυ-μένω είτον λε-λυ-μένω είτην λε-λυ-μένοι είμεν λε-λυ-μένοι είτε λε-λυ-μένοι είεν	λε-λύ-σθαι	Μ. λε-λὔ-μένος F. λε-λὔ-μένη N. λε-λὔ-μένον Stem λελὔμενο	
	λε-λῦ-σοίμην λε-λῦ-σοιο λε-λῦ-σοιτο Etc., as Present.		Μ. λε-λῦ-σόμενος Γ. λε-λῦ-σομένη Ν. λε-λυ-σόμενος Stem λελῦσομενος fit. to be loosed.'	

Verbal Adjectives $\begin{cases} \lambda \ddot{v} - \tau \acute{o}s, -\tau \acute{\eta}, -\tau \acute{o}\nu, \text{ 'able,' or 'fit, to be loosed.'} \\ \lambda \ddot{v} - \tau \acute{e}os, -\tau \acute{e}o\nu, \text{ 'necessary to be loosed.'} \end{cases}$

Soft Vowel

				•
Tense.	Number. Person.	Indio	CATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.
FUTURE MIDDLE Stem λῦσ.	S. 1. 2. 3.	λύ-σομαι λύ-ση, -σει λύ-σεται Etc., as Present.		None.
Weak Aorist, Middle Stem λύσα.	S. I. 2. 3. D. 2. 3. P. I. 2. 3.		ϵ-λῦ-σάμην ϵ-λύ-σω ϵ-λύ-σατο ϵ-λύ-σασθον ϵ-λῦ-σάσθην ϵ-λῦ-σάσθηκ ϵ-λῦ-σάσθηκ ϵ-λῦ-σάσθηκ ϵ-λῦ-σάσθηκ ϵ-λῦ-σασθο	λῦ-σαι λῦ-σάσθω λῦ-σάσθον λῦ-σάσθων λῦ-σασθε λῦ-σάσθων

2. Hard Vowel Stems (a, ϵ , o)—contracted

The rules for contraction are as follow:-

Stems—continued

DIVITO		1	
Subjunctive.	OPTATIVE.	VERB	Infinite.
None.	λῦ-σοίμην λύ-σοιο λύ-σοιτο Etc., as Present.	λύ-σεσθαι	Adj. (Participle). M. λῦ-σόμενος F. λῦ-σομένη N. λῦ-σόμενον Stem λωσομενο
λύ-σωμαι λύ-ση λύ-σηται	λῦ-σαίμην λύ-σαιο λύ-σαιτο	λύ-σασθαι	Μ. λῦ-σάμενος F. λῦ-σαμένη Ν. λῦ-σάμενον
λύ-σησθον λύ-σησθον λυ-σώμεθα λύ-σησθε λύ-σωνται	λύ-σαωθον λυ-σαίσθην λυ-σαίμεθα λύ-σαωθε λύ σαιντο		Stem λυσαμενο

CONTRACTED VERBS

ACTIVE VOICE

Indicative Mood

Present

Sing. 1. 2. 3. Dual 2. 3. Plur. 1. 2.	τιμ-ῶ, I honour τιμ-ᾳς τιμ-ᾳς τιμ-ᾳ τιμ-ᾶτον τιμ-ᾶτον τιμ-ῶμεν τιμ-ᾶτε	φιλ-ῶ, I love φιλ-εῖς φιλ-εῖτον φιλ-εῖτον φιλ-εῦτον φιλ-οῦμεν φιλ-οῦσι	δηλ-ῶ, I show δηλ-οῖς δηλ-οῖ δηλ-οῦτον δηλ-οῦτον δηλ-οῦμεν δηλ-οῦτε δηλ-οῦσι
2. 3.	τῖμ-ατε τῖμ-ῶσι	φιλ-οῦσι	

Imperfect

Sing.	I,	ἐ τίμ-ων	έφίλ-ουν	έδήλ-ουν
	2.	έτίμ-äs	έφίλ-εις	έδήλ-ους
	3.	$\dot{\epsilon}$ τ t μ- $ar{a}$	έφίλ-ει	έδήλ-ου
Dual	2.	ἐτ <i>ῖμ-</i> ᾶτον	έφιλ-εῖτον	έδηλ-οῦτον
	3.	έτιμ-άτην	έφιλ-είτην	έδηλ-ούτην
Plur.	I.	ἐτῖμ-ῶμεν	έφιλ-οῦμεν	έδηλ-οῦμεν
	2.	$\epsilon \tau \iota \mu$ - $\hat{\alpha} \tau \epsilon$	έφιλ-εῖτε	έδηλ-οῦτε
	3.	$\dot{\epsilon} au t \mu$ - ωu	έφίλ-ουν	έδήλ-ουν

Imperative Mood

Sing. 2.	$ au t \mu$ - $ar{a}$	φίλ-ει	δήλ-ου
3.	τιμ-άτω	φιλ-είτω	δηλ-ούτω
	τῖμ-ᾶτον	φιλ-εῖτον	δηλ-οῦτον
3⋅	τῖμ-ấτων	φιλ-είτων	δηλ-ούτων
Plur. 2.		φιλ-εῖτε	$\delta\eta\lambda$ -o $\hat{v} au\epsilon$
3.	τζμ-ώντων	φιλ-ούντων	δηλ-ούντων

Subjunctive Mood

Sing. 1.	$ au$ τ μ - $\hat{\omega}$	$\phi \iota \lambda \cdot \hat{\omega}$	δηλ-ῶ
2.	ττμ-ας	$\phi \iota \lambda \hat{-\eta s}$	δηλ-οῖς
3∙	$ au$ τ μ - \hat{q}	$\phi \iota \lambda \cdot \eta$	δηλ-οῖ
Dual 2.	τ <i>ιμ-</i> ατον	φιλ-ῆτον	δηλ-ῶτον
3.	τϊμ-ᾶτον	φιλ-ῆτον	δηλ-ῶτον
Plur. 1.	$ au$ τ μ - $\hat{\omega}$ μ ε $ u$	φιλ-ῶμεν	δηλ-ῶμεν
2.	$ au ar\iota \mu$ - $\hat a au \epsilon$	$\phi \iota \lambda \hat{\eta} \tau \epsilon$	δηλ-ῶτε
3⋅	τīμ-ῶσι	φιλ-ῶσι	δηλ-ῶσι

Optative Mood

	τμ-ψην	φιλ-οίην	δηλ-οίην
	τμ-ώης	φιλ-οίης	δηλ-οίης δηλ-οίη
	$ar{\iota} \mu$ - $ar{\psi} \eta$	φιλ-οίη	δηλ-οιτον
	τμ-φτον τμ-φτην	φιλ-οΐτον φιλ-οίτην	δηλ-οίτην
Ü	τμ-φμεν	φιλ-οΐμεν	δηλ-οῖμεν
	∙τμ-ῷτε	φιλ-οῖτε	δηλ-οῖτε
3. 7	τιμ-φεν	φιλ-οΐεν	δηλ-οΐεν

Infinitive and Participle

Inf. Pres. Pres. Part. Nom.	τῖμ-ῶν	φιλ-ῶν	δηλ-οῦν δηλ-ῶν δηλ-οῦσα
Acc.	∞เับ-พิข	φιλ-οῦν	δηλ-οῦν δηλ-οῦντα, etc.

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICE

Indicative Mood

Present

Sing. I.	ττμ-ῶμαι	φιλ-οῦμαι	δηλ-οῦμαι
	ττμ-ᾳ̂	φιλ-εῖ	δηλ-οῖ
3.	τῖμ-ᾶται	φιλ-εῖται	δηλ-οῦται
Dual 2.	τιμ-ᾶσθον	φιλ-εῖσθον	δηλ-οῦσθον
	τιμ-ᾶσθον	φιλ-εῖσθον	δηλ-οῦσθον
Plur. 1.	ττμ-ώμεθα	φιλ-ούμεθα	δηλ-ούμεθα
	ττμ-ᾶσθε	φιλ-εΐσθε	δηλ-οῦσθε
2.	- ^	φιλ-ουνται	δηλ-οῦνται

Imperfect

Sing. 1.	ἐτῖμ-ώμην	έφιλ-ούμην	έδηλ-ούμην
	ἐτῖμ-ῶ	έφιλ-οῦ	έδηλ-οῦ
3⋅	ἐτ <i>ῖμ-</i> ᾶτο	έφιλ-εῖτο	έδηλ-οῦτο
Dual 2. 3.	ἐτῖμ-ᾶσθον	έφιλ-εῖσθον	έδηλ-οῦσθον
	ἐτῖμ-ắσθην	έφιλ-είσθην	έδηλ-ούσθην
Plur. 1. 2. 3.	ἐτῖμ-ώμεθα	έφιλ-ούμεθα	έδηλ-ούμεθα
	ἐτῖμ-ᾶσθε	έφιλ-εῖσθε	έδηλ-οῦσθε
	ἐτῖμ-ῶντο	έφιλ-οῦντο	έδηλ-οῦντο

Imperative Mood

Sing. 2.	ττμ-ῶ	$\phi \iota \lambda$ -o \widehat{v}	$\delta\eta\lambda$ - $o\hat{v}$
3⋅	τīμ-ἇσθω	φιλ-είσθω	δηλ-ούσθω
Dual 2.	$ au$ τμ- $\hat{a}\sigma heta$ ον	φιλ-εῖσθον	δηλ-οῦσθον
3⋅	τῖμ-ắσθων	φιλ-είσθων	δηλ-ούσθων
Plur. 2.	$ au$ ĭ μ -â σ $ heta\epsilon$	$\phi \iota \lambda - \epsilon \hat{\iota} \sigma \theta \epsilon$	$\delta\eta\lambda$ - $\delta \hat{v}\sigma \theta \epsilon$
3∙	ττμ-άσθων	φιλ-είσθων	δηλ-ούσθων

Subjunctive Mood

Sing.	I.	ττμ-ῶμαι	φιλ-ῶμαι	δηλ-ῶμαι
	2.	$ au ar\iota \mu$ - \hatlpha	$\phi \iota \lambda \hat{-\eta}$	δηλ-οῖ
	3.	τιμ-ᾶται	ϕ ιλ- $\hat{\eta} au$ αι	δηλ-ῶται
Dual	2.	$ au$ ῖ μ -â σ $ heta$ ο $ u$	φιλ-ῆσθον	δηλ-ῶσθον
	3∙	ττμ-ᾶσθον	$\phi\iota\lambda$ - $\hat{\eta}\sigma heta$ ον	δηλ-ῶσθον
Plur.	1.	τϊμ-ώμεθα	φιλ-ώμεθα	δηλ-ώμεθα
	2.	$ au$ τ μ - $\hat{a}\sigma heta\epsilon$	ϕ ιλ- $\hat{\eta}\sigma heta\epsilon$	δηλ-ῶσθε
	3	ττμ-ῶνται	φιλ-ῶνται	δηλ-ῶνται

Optative Mood

Sing. 1.	τῖμ-ψμην	φιλ-οίμην	δηλ-οίμην
2.	$ au$ τ μ - $\hat{\psi}$ ο	φιλ-οῖο	δηλ-οῖο
3⋅	τῖμ-ψ̂το	φιλ-οῖτο	δηλ-οῖτο
Dual 2.	$ au$ τ μ - $\hat{\phi}$ σ $ heta$ \circ $ heta$	φιλ-οῖσθον	δηλ-οῖσθον
3⋅	ττμ-ψσθην	φιλ-οίσθην	δηλ-οίσθην
Plur. 1.	$ au$ τμ-ψμ $\epsilon heta$ α	φιλ-οίμεθα	$\delta \eta \lambda$ -οίμε θa
2.	$ au$ ī μ - ψ o $ heta\epsilon$	φιλ-οῖσθε	$\delta\eta\lambda$ -oî $\sigma heta\epsilon$
3,	τιμ-ῶντο	φιλ-οΐντο	δηλ-οῖντο

Infinitive and Participle

Inf. Pres.	$ au$ τμ-ᾶ $\sigma heta$ αι	φιλ-εῖσθαι	δηλ-οῦσ $θ$ αι
Part. Pres.	ττμ-ώμενος	φιλ-ούμενος	δηλ-ούμενος
	ττμ-ωμένη	φιλ-ουμένη	δηλ-ουμένη
	τῖμ-ώμενον	φιλ-ούμενον	δηλ-ούμενον

The other tenses are uncontracted, like $\lambda \acute{\nu}\omega$:

	Fut.	Aor.	Perf.
$ au$ ῖ μ ῶ:	τϊμήσω	$\dot{\epsilon} au t \mu \eta \sigma a$	$ au \epsilon au t \mu \eta \kappa \alpha$
φιλῶ:	φιλήσω	ἐφίλησα	πεφίληκα
$\delta\eta\lambda\hat{\omega}$:	δηλώσω	έδήλωσα	δεδήλωκα

3. Consonant Stems

Guttural Mutes κ , γ , χ :

πλέκω πλέξω ἔπλεξα πέπλεχα πέπλεγμαι πράττω πράξω ἔπρᾶξα πέπρᾶχα πέπρᾶγμαι (πέπρᾶγα)

Dental Mutes τ , δ , θ :

πείθω πείσω έπεισα πέποιθα πέπεισμαι (πέπεικα)

Labial Mutes π , β , ϕ :

βλάπτω βλάψω ἔβλαψα βέβλαμμαι

Liquids and Nasals λ , ρ , μ , ν :

ἀγγέλλω	$d\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\hat{\omega}$	ἤγγειλα	ἤγγελκα	ἤγγελμαι
$\phi \theta \epsilon i \rho \omega$	$\phi \theta \epsilon \rho \hat{\omega}$	$\check{\epsilon}\phi heta\epsilon\iota ho a$	$\check{\epsilon}\phi\dot{ heta}$ арка	$\check{\epsilon}\phi heta$ арµа ι
νέμω	$ u \epsilon \mu \widehat{\omega}$	$\epsilon v \epsilon \iota \mu a$	νενέμηκα	νενέμημαι
κρίνω	κρινῶ	ἔκρῖνα	κέκρικα	κέκριμαι

In the conjugation:

Labials or Gutturals + s are written
$$\psi$$
 (= πs , βs , ϕs), ξ (= κs , γs , χs).

Labials or Gutturals are assimilated to other sounds:

		\mathcal{L}	abiai	Guttural
before	θ	becoming	ϕ	χ
before		>>	μ	γ
before	7	**	π	K

Dentals are dropt before σ or κ .

Dentals before other consonants become σ .

Liquids do not change,

Nasals are treated irregularly, and each verb must be learnt by itself.

 ν is usually dropt before κ , τ , θ , μ , σ .

Perfect Passive

Inflexions of the Perfect Passive of verbs having Guttural, Dental, Liquid, or Nasal Stems, as $\lambda \acute{\epsilon} \lambda \acute{\epsilon} \gamma \mu a \iota$ from $\lambda \acute{\epsilon} \gamma$ 'say,' $\pi \acute{\epsilon} \pi \epsilon \iota \sigma \mu a \iota$ (for $\pi \acute{\epsilon} \pi \epsilon \iota \theta \mu a \iota$) from $\pi \iota \theta$ 'persuade,' $\acute{\epsilon} \sigma \pi a \rho \mu a \iota$ from $\sigma \pi \acute{\epsilon} \rho$ 'sow,' $\pi \acute{\epsilon} \phi a \sigma \mu a \iota$ (for $\pi \acute{\epsilon} \phi a \nu \mu a \iota$) from $\phi a \nu$ 'show.'

Indicative

Sing. 1.	λέλεγμαι	πέπεισμαι	ἔσπαρμαι	πέφασμαι
2.	λέλεξαι	πέπεισαι	ἔσπαρσαι	πέφανσαι
3.	λέλεκται	πέπεισται	έσπαρται	πέφανται
Dual 2.	λέλεχ $ heta$ ον	πέπεισθον	<i>έσπαρθον</i>	πέφανθον
3⋅	$\lambda \dot{\epsilon} \lambda \dot{\epsilon} \chi \theta o \nu$	πέπεισθον	ἔσπαρθον	$\pi \epsilon \phi a v \theta o v$
Plur. 1.	λελέγμεθα	πεπείσμεθα	έ σπάρμεθα	πεφάσμεθα
2.	$\lambda \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \chi \theta \epsilon$	πέπεισθε	έσπαρθε	πέφανθε
3.	λελεγμένοι	πεπεισμένοι	έσπαρμένοι	πεφασμένοι
	$\epsilon i\sigma i$	$\epsilon i \sigma i$	εἰσί	$\epsilon i\sigma i$

Pluperfect

ἐλελέγμην	έπεπείσμην	έπεφάσμην
ἐλέλεξο	έπέπεωο	έπέφανσο
ἐλέλεκτο	έπέπεωτο	έπέφαντο
ἐλέλεχθον	έπέπεισθον	έπέφανθον
ἐλελέχθην	έπεπείσθην	έπεφάνθην
ἐλελέγμεθα	έπεπείσμεθα	έπεφάσμεθα
ἐλέλεχθε	έπέπεισθε	έπέφανθε
λελεγμένοι	πεπεισμένοι	πεφασμένοι
ἦσαν	ἦσαν	ἢσαν

Imperative

Sing. 2. $\lambda \dot{\epsilon} \lambda \dot{\epsilon} \dot{\xi} o$	πέπεισο	έσπαρσο	πέφανσο
3. $\lambda \dot{\epsilon} \lambda \dot{\epsilon} \chi \theta \omega$	πεπείσθω	έσπάρθω	πεφάνθω
Dual 2. λέλεχθον	πέπεισθον	έσπαρθον	πέφανθον
3. λελέχθων	πεπείσθων	έσπάρθων	πεφάνθων
Plur. 2. λέλεχθε	πέπεισθε	έσπαρθε	πέφανθε
3. λελέχθων	πεπείσθων	έσπάρθων	πεφάνθων

Infinitive and Participle

Inf.	$\lambda \epsilon \lambda \acute{\epsilon} \chi \theta a \iota$	πεπεῖσθαι	έ σπάρθαι	πεφάνθαι
Part.	λελεγμένος	πεπεισμένος	έσπαρμένος	πεφασμένος

Subjunctive and Optative are formed by using the participle with δ and $\epsilon \tilde{\iota} \eta \nu$:

λελεγμένος \mathring{a} , $\mathring{\eta}$ s, $\mathring{\eta}$, etc. έσπαρμένος είην, είης, είη, etc.

Table of the Paradigms or Cognate Tenses of $\lambda \acute{\nu}\omega$

ā	Tenses	INDICATIVE	IMPERATIVE	IMPERATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE	OPTATIVE	INFINITIVE	PARTICIPLES
ACTIVE	Pres. Imperf. Future 1st Aor. Perf. Pluperf.	λύω, I loose ἔλνον λύσω ἔλυσα λέλυκα ἐλελυκη	λύε λύσον λέλυκε	λύω λύσω λελύκω	λύοιμι λύσοιμι λύσαιμι λελύκοιμι	λύειν λύσειν λύσαι λελυκέναι	λύων λύσων λύσαs λελυκώs
MIDDLE AND PASSIVE	Pres. Imperf. Future 1st Aor. Perf. Pluperf. Fut. Perf.	λύομαι ἐλυόμην λύσομαι ἐλυσάμην λέλῦμαι ἐλελύμην λελύσομαι	λύου λῦσαι λέλῦσο	λύωμαι λύσωμαι λελυμένος ὣ	λυοίμην λύσσθαι λυσαίμην λύσσσθαι λελυμένος εἴην λελύσθαι λελυσοίμην λελύσσθα	77	λυόμενος λυσόμενος λυσάμενος λελυμένος λελυσόμενος
PASSIVE	1st Aor. Future	έλύθην λυθήσομαι	λύθητι	λυθῶ	λυθείην λυθησοίμην	λυθήναι λυθήσεσθαι	λυθήναι λυθείς λυθήσεσθαι λυθησόμενος

VERBS IN -μι

ACTIVE VOICE

Indicative Mood

Present

Stem στα-	Stem è-	Stem $\theta\epsilon$ -	Stem 80-
S. 1. ἵστημι, set up	ἵημι, send	τ ίθημι, place	δίδωμι, give
2. ἵστης	<i>เ</i> ๊ทุร	<i>τίθη</i> ς	δίδως
3. 『στησι (u)	. ἵησι(ν)	$ au i heta \eta \sigma \iota(u)$	δίδωσι(ν)
D. 2. ἵστἄτον	ἵετον	τίθετον	δίδοτον
3. Ιστάτον	ἵετον	τίθετον	δίδοτον
Ρ. 1. ἵστἄμεν	ἵεμεν	τίθεμεν	δίδομεν
2. ἵστὰτε	ἵετε	τίθετε	δίδοτ€
3. $t\sigma au\hat{a}\sigma\iota(u)$	ἴᾶσ <i>ι</i> (ν)	$\tau\iota heta\epsilonar{a}\sigma\iota(u)$	διδόāσι(ν)
	Imperfe	ect	
S. 1. ἵστην	ไทุง	$\epsilon \tau i\theta \eta \nu$	έδίδουν
2. ίστης	เ๊ะเร	$\epsilon \tau i \theta \epsilon i s$	έδίδους
3. ἵστη	lei	<i>ἐτίθει</i>	έδίδου
D. 2. ἴστἄτον	<i>ίετον</i>	<i>ἐτίθετον</i>	έδίδοτον
3. ἱστἄτην	ίέτην	έτιθέτην	έδιδότην
Ρ. τ. ἵστἄμεν	ἵεμεν	ἐ τίθεμεν	<i>έδίδομεν</i>
2. $ιστ$ άτ $ε$	ίετε	ἐ τίθετε	έδίδοτε
3. ἵστἄσαν	leoav	έ τίθεσαν	έδίδοσαν
	Aoris	t	
S. 1. ἔστην, I stood	ήκα	ι ἔθηκα	- ἔδωκα
2. ἔστης	ήκας	ἔθηκας	έδωκας
3. ἔστη	$\hat{\eta}_{\kappa\epsilon}(\nu)$	$\epsilon \theta \eta \kappa \epsilon(\nu)$	<i>ἔδωκε(ν)</i>
D. 2. ἔστητον	εΐτον	<i>ἔθετον</i>	<i>έδοτον</i>
3. ἐστήτην	εἵτην	έθέτην	έδότην
Ρ. 1. ἔστημεν	εἷμεν	<i>ἔθεμεν</i>	ἔδομεν ¹
2. ἔστητε	$\epsilon l au \epsilon$	<i>έθετε</i>	έδοτε ¹
3. ἔστησαν	eloav)	<i>ἔθεσαν</i>)	<i>ἔ</i> δοσαν \
•	- ηκαν }	ἔθηκαν}	έδωκαν}

¹ Sometimes έδώκαμεν, έδώκατε.

Imperative Mood

Present

Sing. 2. ἴστη	ίει	$ au i heta \epsilon i $ $ au i heta \epsilon au \omega$	δίδου
3. ἱστάτω	ίέτω		διδότω
Dual 2. ἴστατον	ίετον	τίθετον	δίδοτον
3. ἱστάτων	ίετων	τιθέτων	διδότων
Plur. 2. ἵστατε	ίετε	τίθετε	δίδοτε
3. ἱστάντων	ίέντων	τιθέντων	διδόντωι
	Second Ao	rist	
Sing. 2. $\sigma \tau \hat{\eta} \theta \iota^1$	ές	θές	δός
3. $\sigma \tau \acute{\eta} \tau \omega$	έτω	θέτω	δότω
Dual 2. στῆτον	ἕτον	θέτον	δότον
3. στήτων	ἕτων	θέτων	δότων
Plur. 2. στῆτε	έτε	θέτε	δότε
3. στάντων	έντων	θέντων	δόντων

Subjunctive Mood

Present

Sing. 1. ἱστῶ	<u>ι</u> ω	$ au\iota heta\hat{\omega}$	διδῶ
2. ἱστῆς	iĝs	$ au\iota heta\eta$ s	διδώς
3. $\iota \sigma au \hat{\eta}$	$ $ $i\hat{\eta}$	$ ilde{ au}$	διδῷ
Dual 2. ἱστῆτον	ίητον	τιθητον	διδώτον
3. ἱστῆτον	ίῆτον	$ au\iota heta\hat{\eta} au$ ον	διδώτον
Plur. 1. ίστῶμεν	ίῶμεν	τιθωμεν	διδῶμεν
2, ἱστῆτε	$i\hat{\eta} au\epsilon$	$ au\iota heta\hat{\eta} au\epsilon$	διδώτε
3 . ἱσ $ au$ ὧσ $\iota(u)$	ίὧσι(ν)	$ au\iota heta\hat\omega\sigma\iota(u)$	διδῶσι(ν)

Second Aorist

Sing.	I.	στῶ	&	$\theta \hat{\omega}$	გმ
	2,	στῆς	ηs	$ heta_{\widehat{\eta}}$ s	δως
		etc	like the I	Present	

 $^{^1}$ In compounds also $\dot{a}\pi\dot{b}\text{-}\sigma\tau\ddot{a},$ etc.

			
Sing. 1. ἰσταίην 2. ἰσταίης 3. ἱσταίη	ὶείην ἱείης ἱείη	τιθείην τιθείης τιθείη	διδοίην διδοίης διδοίη
Dual 2. ἱσταῖτον 3. ἱσταίτην	ίεῖτον ίείτην	τιθείτον τιθείτην	διδοίτον διδοίτην
Plur. 1. ἱσταῖμεν 2. ἱσταῖτε 3. ἱσταῖεν	ι εῖμεν ι εῖτε ι εῖεν	τιθεῖμεν τιθεῖτε τιθεῖεν	διδοῖμεν διδοῖτε διδοῖεν
	Second Aoris	t	
Sing. 1. σταίην 2. σταίης	εἴην εἴης c., like the Pr		δοίην δοίης
Int Pres fordvat	nitives and Pa	τιθέναι	διδόναι
2nd Aor. στηναι	$\epsilon \hat{i} vai$	$ heta\epsilon$ îva ι	δοῦναι
Part. Pres. lorás	iels	$ au\iota heta\epsilon$ is	διδούς
2nd Aor. στάς	εἵs	$ heta\epsilon$ is	δούς
The Weak Aorist,	perfect and	pluperfect, are	conjugated
like λύω:			1 43
Weak Aor. ἔστησα	ήκα	έθηκα	έδωκα
(Only used in the r. the Strong Aorist.)	2. 3. Sing. Ir	idic., the rest	supplied by
•	-εἶκα	$ au \epsilon heta \eta$ κα	δέδωκα
Perf, ἕστηκα Pluperf, ἑστήκη	-εἵκη	ἐτεθήκη	έδεδώκη
	OLE AND PASS		
In	idicative Mood	Present	
Sing. 1. ἴσταμαι 2. ἴστασαι	ίεμαι ίεσαι	τίθεμαι τίθεσαι	δίδομαι δίδοσαι δίδοται
3. ἴσταται	ίεται	τίθεται	
Dual 2. Ιστασθον	ίεσθον	$\tau i\theta \epsilon \sigma \theta o \nu$	δίδοσ θον
3. $i\sigma au a\sigma heta o u$	ίεσ θον	τίθεσθον	δίδοσθον
Plur. 1. ἱστάμεθα	ίέμεθα	τιθέμεθα	διδόμεθα
- 9	TearAc	πίθεσθε	$\delta i \delta o \sigma \theta \epsilon$

 $l\epsilon\sigma\theta\epsilon$

ἵενται

2. $l\sigma au a\sigma \theta \epsilon$

3. lotavtai ...

τίθεσθε

τίθενται

δίδοσθε

δίδονται

Imperfect

ίέμην	έτιθέμην	έδιδόμην
ἵέσο	έτίθεσο	έδίδοσο
ἵέτο	έτίθετο	έδίδοτο
ίεσθον	έτίθεσθον	έδίδοσθον
ἱέσθην	έτιθέσθην	έδιδόσθηι
ίέμεθα	έτιθέμεθα	έδιδόμεθα
ἵεσθε	έτίθεσθε	έδίδοσθε
ἵεντο	έτίθεντο	έδίδοντο
Second Ao	rist	
εἵμην	ἐθέμην	έδόμην
εῖσο	ἔθου	έδου
εῖτο	ἔθετο	έδοτο
εΐσθον	ἔθεσθοι·	ἔδοσθον
εἵσθην	ἐθέσθην	ἐδόσθην
εἵμεθα	ἐθέμεθα	έδόμεθα
εἶσθε	ἔθεσθε	ἔδοσθε
εἶντο	ἔθεντο	ἔδοντο
	ιέστο ι εστο ι εστο ι εστο ι εστο ι εστο ι εστο ε εστο ε ετο θον ε ετο θον ε ετο θος ε ετο θος	ἴεσο ἐτίθεσο ἔτίθεσο ἔτο ἐτίθεσο ἔτίθετο ἴεσθον ἐτίθεσθον ἐτίθεσθον ἐτιθέσθην ἐτιθέσθην ἐτιθέφεθα ἔτιθεντο Second Aorist εἴμην ἐθέμην εἶσο ἔθου ἔθοτο ἔθεσθον ἐθεσθον εἴσθην ἐθέρεθα εἴρεθα εἴρεθα εἴρεθα εἴρεθα εἴρεθα ἔθεσθε ἔθεσθε

Imperative Mood

Present

Sing. 2. ἵστασο	ἵεσο	τίθεσο	δίδοσο
3. ἵστάσθω	ἵέσθω	τιθέσθω	διδόσθω
Dual 2. ἴστασθον	ἵεσθον	τίθεσθον	δίδοσθον
3. ἱστάσθων	ἵέσθων	τιθέσθων	διδόσθων
Plur. 2. ἵστασθε	ΐεσθε	τίθεσθε	δίδοσθε
3. ἱστάσθων	ϊέσθων	τιθέσθων	διδόσθων
	Second Aor	rist	

Sing. 2. (wanting)	οῦ	θοῦ	δοῦ
	ἔσθω	θέσθω	δόσθω
Dual 2.	ἕσθο ν	θέσθον	δόσθον
	ἕσθων	θέσθων	δόσθων
Plur. 2.	έσθε	θέσθε	δόσθε
	έσθων	θέσθων	δόσθων

Subjunctive Mood

Present

Sing. 1. ἱστῶμαι 2. ἱστῆ 3. ἱστῆται Dual 2. ἱστῆσθον 3. ἱστῆσθον Plur. 1. ἱστώμεθα 2. ἱστῆσθε	ὶῶμαι ἱῆται ἱῆσθον ἱῆσθον ἰώμεθα ἱῆσθε	τιθωμαι $τιθη$ $τιθηται$ $τιθησθον$ $τιθησθον$ $τιθησθον$ $τιθωμεθα$ $τιθησθε$ $τιθωνται$	διδώμαι διδώται διδώσθον διδώσθον διδώμεθα διδώσθε διδώνται
3. ἱστῶνται	ίῶνται	1	00007740
	Second Aor	ist	
Sing. 1. (wanting) 2. 3.	δμαι γ̈̂ ἦται	$egin{array}{c} heta \hat{\omega} \mu a \imath \ heta \hat{\eta} \ heta \hat{\eta} au \imath \end{array}$	δώμαι δφ δώται
Dual 2.		θησθον θησθον	δῶσθον δῶσθον
Plur. 1. 2.	ωμ $\epsilon \theta$ α $\eta \sigma \theta \epsilon$	θώμεθα θῆσθε	δώμεθα δῶσθε
3∙	δυται	θωνται	δῶνται

Optative Mood

Present

	1 / 030/11		
Sing. 1. ἱσταίμην	ίείμην	τιθείμην	διδοίμην
2. ἱσταῖο	ίεῖο	τιθεῖο	διδοΐο
3. ἱσταῖτο	ίεῖτο	τιθεῖτο	διδοΐτο
Dual 2. ἱσταῖσθον	ί εῖσθον	τιθεῖσθον	διδοΐσθον
3. ἱσταίσθην	ἱείσθην	τιθείσθην	διδοίσθην
Plur. 1. ἱσταίμεθα	ίείμεθα	τιθείμεθα	διδοίμεθα
2. ἱσταῖσθε	ίεῖσθε	τιθεῖσθε	διδοΐσθε
3. ἱσταῖντο	ίεῖντο	τιθεῖντο	διδοΐντο
	Second Aor	rist	
Sing. 1. (wanting)	$\epsilon l \mu \eta \nu$	$\theta \epsilon i \mu \eta \nu$	δοίμην

etc. like the Present.

 $\epsilon \hat{i}_0$

2,

 $\theta \epsilon \hat{\imath} o$

δοίο

Infinitives and Participles

Inf. Pres, 2nd Aor. Part. Pres, 2nd Aor. Perf. Pluperf.	ΐστασθαι (wanting) ἱστάμενος (wanting) ἔσταμαι ἑστάμην	ἵεσθαι ἕσθαι ἵέμενος ἕμενος -εἷμαι -εἵμην	τίθεσθαι θέσθαι τιθέμενος θέμενος	δίδοσθαι δόσθαι διδόμενος δόμενος δέδομαι έδεδόμην
Weak Ac	οτ, έστησάμην Εσπαικί	only, the of	thers use Stror	ng Aor.

Perf. ἔσταμαι -είμαι τέθημαι δέδομαι Pluperf. ἑστάμην -είμην ἐτέθημην έδεδόμην Verbs in -ννμ, as δείκννμι 'I show,' have irregular forms only in the Present and Imperfect Tenses.

Active Voice

Indic. Pres.	Imperfect.	Imperative.	Infin. Pres.
Sing. 1. δείκνῦμι	έδείκνῦν		δεικνύναι
2. δείκνῦς	έδείκνῦς	δείκνῦ	
3. δείκνῦσι (v)	έδείκνῦ	δεικνύτω	
Dual 2. δείκνὔτον	έδείκνὔτον	δείκνῦτον	
3. δείκνὔτον	έδεικνύτην	δεικνύτων	Part. Pres.
Plur. 1. δείκνυμεν	έδείκνὔμεν		δεικν-ύς -θσα -ύν
2. δείκνὔτε	έδείκνὔτε	δείκνὔτε	000KF 05 -00 a -0F
3. δεικνύᾶ $\sigma\iota(v)$	έδείκνὔσαν		
Note Subi - = 1 01:		•	•

Note.—Subj. and Obj. δεικνύω, δεικνύοιμι, like λύω, λύοιμι.

Passive Voice

Sing, 1,	Indic, Pres. δείκνŏμαι	Imperfect, έδεικνύμην	Imperative.	Infin. Pres. δείκνυσθαι
2.	δείκνυσαι	έδείκνυσο	δείκνٽσο	octav to out
3.	δείκνυται	έδείκνυτο	δεικνύσθω	
Dual 2.	δείκνυσθον	έδείκνυσθον	δείκνυσθον	Part. Pres.
	δείκνυσθον	έδεικνύσθην	δεικνύσθων	δεικνύμενος
Plur. 1. 2. 3.	δεικνύμεθα δείκνυσθε δείκνυνται	έδεικνύμεθα έδείκνυσθε έδείκνυντο	δεικνύσθε δείκνυσθων	

Note.—Subj. and Opt. δεικνύωμαι, δεικνυοίμην, like λύωμαι λυοίμην.

Table of Paradigms or Cognate Tenses of Verbs in - μ

Active Voice

	INDICATIVE.	IMPER.	Subjunc.	OPTATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTIC.
Pres. and Imperf. 2nd Aor.	ιστημι, ίστην ἐστην τίθημι, ἐτίθην ΐημι, ἵην δίδωμι, ἐδίδουν	τίθει πίθει θές ξει ξει ξει δίδου δός	ίστῶ στῶ τιθῶ βῶ ἱῶ διδῶ δῶ δῶ	ίσταίην σταίην τιθείην θείην είην διδοίην δοίην	ίστάναι στήναι τιθέναι θείναι έίναι διδόναι δούναι	ίστάς στάς τιθείς θείς ἱείς είζ διδούς δούς
	7	Middle and	Middle and Passive Voice	0)		
h-	1 1 1 1 1 COTOLINA VITTAGO 1001000	i grrago	ίστῶμαι	ioralunv	ίστασθαι	ίστάμενος

	ίστάμενος τιθέμενος θέμενος έμενος ξιδόμενος δόμενος
	Ιστασθαι Transitively. τίθεσθαι θέσθαι ξασθαι ξασθαι ξασθαι δίδοσθαι δίδοσθαι δόσθαι
	irst Aorist è σ τησάμην is used Transitively. Tiθώμαι τιθέιμην θέσθαι θέμενος θέθμαι θέζμην βέσθαι θέμενος διδριαι διδομαι διδομην δίδοσθαι δίδομενος διδομην δίδοσθαι διδομενος διδομην δίδοσθαι διδομενος διδομην δίδοσθαι διδομενος διδομαι δοίμην δίδοσθαι δίδομενος δίδοσθαι διδομενος
	ίστῶμαι t Aorist ἐστης τιθῶμαι θῶμαι ἰῶμαι διραι διδῶμαι διδῶμαι
	ζστασο The F τίθεσο θού ξεσο δίδοσο δού
717	ἴσταμαι, ίστάμην Wanting. τίθεμαι, ἐτιθέμην ἐθέμην ἴεμαι, ίέμην εἴμην δίδομαι, ἐδιδόμην ἐδόμην
	Pres. and Imperf. 2nd Aor.

1. *ϵἰμί*, 'I am,'

				, , ,
Tense.	Number, Person.	Indicative.	IMPERATIVE.	Subjunctive.
	Sing. 1.	εἰ-μί		3
	2.	$\epsilon \hat{l}$	ἴσ-θι	ne ne
	3.	$\dot{\epsilon}\sigma$ - $ au i(u)$	ἔσ-τω	å ÿs ÿ
PRESENT	Dual 2.	έσ-τόν	∛σ-τον	η-τον
IRESENT	3.	έσ-τόν	ἔσ-των	η-τον
	Plur. 1.	έσ-μέν		-
	2.	έσ-τέ	ἔ σ-τε	ὧ-μεν ἢ-τε
	3.	ϵi - $\sigma i(u)$	οντ-ων	พื-σι
	C:			
	Sing. 1.			
	2.	$\eta \sigma$ - θa		
	3.	η_{ν}	***************************************	
IMPERFECT	Dual 2.	ή-στον		***************************************
	3.	-ή-στην	au-pu-pu-pu-pu-pu-pu-pu-pu-pu-pu-pu-pu-pu	
	Plur. 1.	η - $\mu\epsilon\nu$		
	2,	$\tilde{\eta}$ - $ au\epsilon$		and Addressed
**************************************	3.	ή-σαν		
	Sing. 1.	ἔσ-ομαι		
	2.	έσ-η or -ει		-
	3.	ἔσ-ται		
Future	Dual 2.	έσ-εσθον	The state of the s	
TUIUKE	3.	<i>ἔσ-εσθον</i>		
	Plur. 1.	έ σ-όμεθα		
	2.	ἔσ-εσθε		
-	3.	ἔσ-ονται		
	•	•	ŧ	‡

Verb-stem és

OPTATIVE.	Infinitive.	PARTICIPLE.
 εἴην εἴης εἴτον ϵἰτην ϵἶτε ϵἶτε 	ε î- ναι	m, ὤν f. οὖσα n. ὄν
έσ-οίμην έσ-οιο έσ-οιτο έσ-οίσθον έσ-οίσθην έσ-οίμεθα έσ-οισθε έσ-οιντο	ἔσ-εσθαι	m. ἐσ-όμενος f. ἐσ-ομένη n. ἐσ-όμενον

		CHES TO SAL	O, Terbem		
Mumber, .nosi9	INDICATIVE	EMPERATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	A F A C A C A C A C A C A C A C A C A C	DARTCIPLE
Sing			3 X	\$30; ************************************	
					m, the
				* C.T.O.Y.	
			10 £ C.		, A O Y
	**************************************			COLLET	
	¥-,			, or e	
				, 13303 *	
Sing. I.					
	net Ga				
***	·				

ESC. LEVal The present

	PARTICIE	(φq(s) I	
	INFINITIVE.	φάναι	
	OPTATIVE.	φαίην φαίης φαίτην φαίτε φαίτε φαίτε	
Verb-stem de	Subjunctive.	φώ φης φητον φήτε φήτε φώτε φώτε	* that is a second of the seco
pylli, e I say.	MPERATIVE	φαθί φάτω φάτε	Weak Aorist
	TNDICATIVE.	φημί φησί(ν) φατόν φατόν φατέ φατέ φατέ	έφην ξφησθα ξφηστον ξφατον ξφατε ξφατε ξφατε ξφατε ξφατε ξφατε ξφατε ξφατε ξφατε ξφατε ξφατε ξφατε
	Vumber. Person.	Sing. Plur.	Sing. r. Dual 2. Plur. r. 3.
		PRESENT	MPERFECT

Οίδα, the Perfect of the stem is (Strong Aorist είδον) is thus conjugated :--

			0	δa, 'I know,	oða, 'I know,' Verb-stem ið	<i>r</i> 0		
Tense.	Namber.	Person.	Indicative.	IMPERATIVE.	INDICATIVE. IMPERATIVE. SUBJUNCTIVE. OPTATIVE.	OPTATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	Participle.
Perfect	Sing. 1. 2. 3. Dual 2.	મ લં છે લં છે	of δa of δa of δc	ἴσθι ἴστω	είδῶ εἰδῆς εἰδῆ εἰδῆτον εἰδῆτον	είδείην είδείης είδείη είδείτον είδείτην	είδέναι	m. e <i>iδώς</i> f. e <i>iδνία</i> n. e <i>iδός</i>
	Plur. 1. 2. 3.	H. 2.	ισμεν ιστε ισασι(ν)	ζστε	ϵ iδώμεν ϵ iδήτε ϵ iδώσι (v)	είδείμεν είδείπε είδείεν		Stem eiðor
	Sing. 1.							
PLUPERFECT	Dual 2.	4 ÷	ηστον ηστην	Forus	Fυτυκε εἴσομαι, εἴση, etc.	,, etc.		
-	Plur.	H 6	ĝopev ĝore					
		÷,	$\begin{cases} \ddot{\eta} \delta \epsilon \sigma a \nu \\ \dot{\eta} \sigma a \nu \end{cases}$					

δεδιέναι

τεθνάναι

Irregular Perfects

A few perfects have short forms which are used commonly or regularly instead of the longer ones.

regularly instea	d of the longer o	nes.	
ΐστημι	βαίνω	θνήσκω	$(\delta\epsilon i\delta\omega)$
 ἔστηκα	βέβηκα	τέθνηκα	δέδοικα
έστηκας	βέβηκας	$ au \epsilon heta v \eta κ a s$	δέδοικας
έστηκε(ν)	βέβηκε(ν)	$\tau \epsilon \theta \nu \eta \kappa \epsilon (\nu)$	δέδοικε (v)
ξστάτον	βέβἄτον	τέθνἄτον	δέδιτον
έστατον	βέβατον	τέθνατον	δέδιτον
έσταμεν	βέβαμεν	τέθναμεν	δέδιμεν
έστατε	βέβατε	τέθνατε	$\delta\epsilon\delta\iota au\epsilon$
$\dot{\epsilon}\sigma au\hat{a}\sigma\iota(u)$	$eta \epsilon eta \hat{a} \sigma \iota(u)$	$ au\epsilon heta v \hat{a}\sigma\iota(v)$	δεδίāσι
	Indicativ	e Pluperfect	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ı	1	έδεδοίκη
εἱστήκη εἱστήκης			έδεδοίκης
είστηκης είστήκει(ν)			έδεδοίκει
ειστηκει(ν) έστατον	Company of Community of Communi		
έστάτην			
έσταμεν			έδέδιμεν
εστατε			έδέδιτε
έστάσαν			έδέδϊσαν
	Im	perative	
aA	1	au $ au$	$\delta \epsilon \delta \iota \theta \iota$
ἔστἄθι ἐστάτω, etc.		τεθνάτω, etc.	$\delta \epsilon \delta i \tau \omega$, etc.
εστατω, εις.	Į.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
	Su	bjunctive	
έστῶ, ἐστῆς,	etc. $\beta \epsilon \beta \hat{\omega}$, etc.		$\delta\epsilon\delta$ ίω, etc.
	C	Optative	
ξσταίην, etc.		$ au\epsilon heta v a ext{i} \eta v$, etc.	
	I	nfinitive	

βεβάναι

έστάναι

Participles

Note.—γέγονα 'I am born,' from γὶγνομαι, has a Participle γεγώς, γεγῶσα, and ἔοικα 'I seem,' has a Participle εἰκώς, εἰκυῖα, εἰκός. πίπτω 'fall,' Perf. πέπτωκα, has Part. πεπτώς. The neuter forms are hardly to be found; but ἐστώς neut. in Plutarch suggests what they should be. However, they are best not used.

Irregular Second Aorist

άλίσκομαι (αλ-), 'be taken': ἐάλων or ἤλων, άλῶ, άλοίην, άλῶναι, άλούς.

βαίνω (βα-), 'go': ἔβην, βῆθι, βῶ, βαίην, βῆναι, βάς. βιόω (βιο-), 'live': ἔβίων, βιῶ, βιψην, βιῶναι, βιούς.

γιγνώσκω (γνω-), 'know': ἔγνων, γνῶθι, γνῶ, γνοίην, γνῶναι, γνούς.

διδράσκω (δρα-), 'run away': ἔδραν, δρῶ, δραίην, δρᾶναι, δράς.

^{&#}x27; In compounds also κατά-βā, etc.

VERBS
IRREGULAR
COMMON
Q.F.
PARTS

	A FIRST GREEK COOKSE
AOR. PASS.	-εάγην ἢαθην ἡρθην ἡρέθην ἡκούσθην ἀνηλώθην ἐβλήθην ἐβλήθην ἐβουλήθην ἐβουλήθην
PERF. PASS.	ήγμαι ήσμαι ήρμαι ἤρημαι ἤρόημαι ἤμάρτημαι ἀνήλωμαι βέβλημαι βεβούλημαι
PERF. ACT.	άγερῶ
AORIST.	ήγειρα -έαξα ήξα ήσα ήρα είλον ησθόμην ήκουσα είλων 1 ήμωρτον ήμωρτον ήμωρτον έβλων έβαλον είβαλον
FUTURE.	άγερῶ ἤγειρα ἀξω ἡξα ἀσομαι ἡρα ἀσομαι ἡρα ἀρῶ ἡρα αἰσθήσομαι ἡροβρην ἀκούσομαι ἤκουσα ἀλώσομαι ἤκουσα ἀλώσομαι ἡμαρτον ἀμαρτήσομαι ἡμαρτον ἄμαρτήσομαι ἡμαρτον ἄμοςω βήσομαι ἐβην ² βαλῶ ἐβην ² βαλῶ ἐβονλήσομαι ξήσομαι ἐβιων
	άγείρω, 'collect' άγερῶ -άγννμι, 'break' (tr.) ἄζω, 'sing' ἄζω, 'sing' ἀζω, 'lift' ἀρῶ ἀζου, 'lift' ἀρῶ ἀκούω, 'hear' ἀκούσομαι ἀλίσκομαι, 'am caught' ἀλώσομαι ἀνάλισκω, 'err' ἀμαρτήσορ ἀναλίσκω, 'pay' ἀμφιῶ ἀνάλισκω, 'pay' βήσομαι βαίνω, 'go' βαίλλω, 'throw' βαλλῶ βιῶ (-o-), 'live' ξουλήσορ

1 The Moods are $\ell d\lambda \omega v$, or $\eta \lambda \omega v$, $d\lambda \hat{\omega}$, $d\lambda \delta i \eta v$, $d\lambda \delta i v \alpha v$, $d\alpha \delta i v$. 2 The Moods are $\ell \beta \eta v$, $\beta \hat{\eta} \theta i$, $\beta \hat{\omega}$, $\beta \alpha i \eta v$, $\beta \hat{\eta} v \alpha v$, $\beta \alpha i v \alpha v$.

-Continued
WER ESS
RREGULLAR
COMMON
PARTS OF

	FUTURE	AORIST	DERF. ACT.	PERF. DASS.	AOR. PASS.
			YEYGUR		
	Yeldage	e ye ka			FYELGUDY
become	yenydauc	eyevourn -	3 \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	Yevrina.	
ytyvúorku, 'ascertain'	YVEDGRAL	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	* X & X	* * \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	* Sub Gar
Sákva, Dite,	Signature	₹ O X			
Set (-e-), 'it is necessary'		Soer of the second seco			
Séomas, entreat?	Serjouce				
Stoackw, teach,			\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		<i>~ ~</i> ∂
άπο-διδράσκω, 'run'			Ğ		,
seem,				Séboy teat	
	Surventate			Sedumptat	žSuvý Onv
					ignounge
		* Doing	žγογ, σος σος	eyry epual	y codns
ěθίζω, faccustom,		et Gaa			
		* Cara	e hy laka		λάθη
έλκω, fdrag,		ell winda	SYN XXXX	et la trate	. h
emoual, follow?					
«ρχομαι, εgo, εcome,					
	SAEWOLAL.				

evpédnyv.			Écoxon						έκαθάρθην				EKANDY.			žk Ži Bry	EKDERCO TIN
έδηδεσμαι ευρημαι	-é Tyntaac		* Euryliai		Tédautact				κεκάθαρμαι			Kékaujuat	KEKLYMERE		KEKLAUKAL	KEKALLUE	
έδήδοκα ευρηκα	* \$\frac{\pi}{2} \text{X} \text{3} \text{X}	**************************************		Sel Kar			-TeGvyka					*KGUUKG	KEKLYKE	KEKILYKG		**************************************	~
έφανον εδρον	* A C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	€£¢¢¢¢			* C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C			TEKOTT,	eka gypa		ěká Gra	ek a var	CK CK CK CK	X CXX	* \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \		A Contraction of the contraction
κορματ ευρήστω				Beworker		G'Soptat.	-Advortat	- CSO Las	Kadaa	Kaledovytat	Ka Gith	Kavoltat	ري الاران الاران	Kătuovitat	KAROKAL	· (3)	
έσθίω, eat' ευρίσκω, find'	EXW, have,	(impf. etwy)						., , come,	, Day	down, sit	(TES & 0577					4	

PARTS OF COMMON IRRECULAR VERBS--Continued

	HUTER	AORISS	TORK ACT.	PERF. PASS.	AOR. PASS.
va), 'indge'	KOLLO	* EX DIVE	KEKPIKA	Kekotkar	ek o vo
		-ekteting	-4.X.		となった。
váva, cobtain by lot,		* C X C X	*	ethyyteat	ELYYON
Bara, tare,	7,7,7,0,7,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,	*		ell milliat	exy dun.
, Ö		*Acoor			
$\theta_{\alpha, \alpha}$			X X Y Ba	League	e landar
					FORSOL *
λέγω, φημί, άγορεύω,	3			Lelena	e X G Y Y
				* Trace	
λείπω, · leave,			Y \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	Letthuat	electory.
gara, 'learn'	mg Grata	* Casa	uepadnua		
et, it is a care,		ette 139	LELEANKE		
λω, fintend?		ette Lyyou			
w, fremain,		3/17 3/ X	Leftevyka		
Volte, * mix *				Lettly tale	ett X C 33 v
ungen, eremind,		-Chirage		LELLVIJLACES	ELLINGONY
				'I remember'	

véuntace Eveunany		337		φηνορηώ φηνόρχθην	οἄμαι ιμαι πφθην	Tatatat	πεισμαι	mrăpat mrăpat
verteur	véveuka		-ολώλεκα -όλωλα (intr.)	, showing the same of the same	έορακα	ἄφληκα πέπαικα	πέπουθα (I $πέπουθα$ (I believe)	
	* STEVEN	* S & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &	-where	#HOTA		άφελον ώφλον ξπαυσα	Endon Eneuda	en er core
		· \$	(3)	ομούμαι.		οφειλήσω οφλήσω παίξομαι	πείσω	
		o'ywa to topen,	άλλυμι, ³ 'destroy'	öuvului, 'swear',	-ομοργνυμε, γετρυ -όρῶ (-α-), 'see'	ὀφείλω, 'owe' ὀφλισκάνω, 'owe' παίζω, 'sport'	πάσχω, 'suffer' πείθω, 'persuade'	merávvuyu, spread?

Voice ano-bygku

is dropt. Zocki. un. Loods are ethor, id ---Arc, the

Stein

ERBS- Continued
ERREGUELRE
COMMON
A RTS C

	ARTS OF	MERCHERREGE	LAR BS-	ONLLARCA	
	HUTCH.	AORISE	PERF. ACT.	FRE DASS.	AOR. DASS.
Tilumpypus burn' (tr.)	The state of the s	-émpaga		Trempy Lac	-employan
			•	-Tremple was	
Thu, drink?	Treat		TETCOKE	Temotrae	, dyn
	TEGO D'ALG	**************************************	TETTOKE 2		
	Alevourat 3	en Leve	memlyeve	ménteur	
breathe *		* TENDER	TETVEUKG	·	
mubavopat, ascertain,	TENGOLAL	* Sundofunt		TETTOLL	
åποδίδομαι β sell ,	^ರ	å TE SÓ LLIV			
			Tettoaka 5	TETOTICAL	empégay.
# HOM ,	pevoluat	* opena	* Opinika		Epping (act.)
	proper				
byyvuu, break? (m.)		eponga.	Eppaya (intr)		eo partire de la companya de la comp
t, textinguish;	g Can	*GTG	EGBREA (1727)	* Golden	è d'a grande
		ETBRY (mit)			
σκεδάννυμι, 'scatter'	G KEQO.	é rédada		šarkeogarus eorkeogarus	* Crkedagy
	OTTE (CE	* Cure ce		* CTEECTICE!	egmeio dyv
equip, send,	Great	*CTTELLA	* CTTQ\KG	* Coral	* CTC/JI
w, deprive,	6	¿crtépyaa	egrépyka egrépyka	ecrepatical	errepy Gny

ἐστράφην ἐτάθην ἐτελέσθην ἐτμήθην	έτώσθην ετρέφθην ετράφην	έφανθην ηνέχθην	
έστραμμαι τέτάμαι τετέλεσμαι τέτμημαι	τέτυσμαι τέτραμμαι τέθραμμαι	ύπέσχημαι πέφασμαι ξυήνεγμαι	
тетёхека тетёхека тетрияка	τέτοκα τέτροφα τέτροφα δεδράμηκα	τετύχηκα πέφηνα ενήνοχα	πέφευγα ξφακα
έστρεψα έτεινα έτεμον έτεμον	έτεκον έτευσα έτρεψα τ έδοσμον	έτύχον ὑπεσχόμην ἔφηνα ἤνεγκα ἤνεγκον	έφυγου έφθην έφθασα
	τέξομαι τείσω τρέψω θρέψω	ταντος χ ποσχ ποσχ εστω κατω	φεύξομαι Φθήσομαι
, 'turn' (17.) 'stretch', 	bay, turn' (tr.) feed'	τρέχω, 'hit' τυγχάνω, 'hit' ὑπισχνούμαι, 'promise' φαίνω, 'show' φέρω, 'bear'	φεύγω, fflee' φθάνω, 'anticipate'

2.50AS EU-With compounds,

WENTES. aiso

्र स

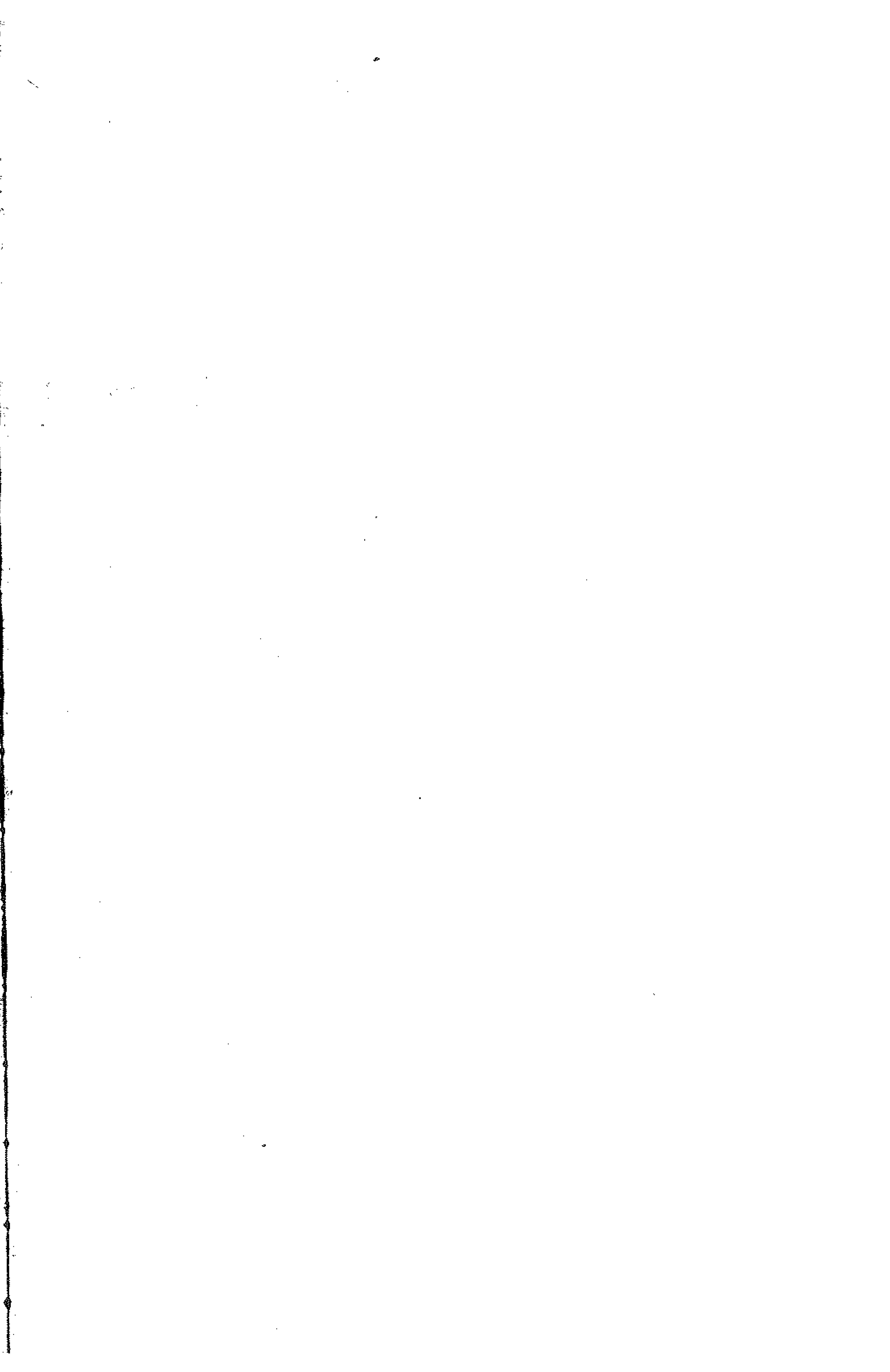
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ETPATE OUTE

paone, rare. Yuai, rare. are found. Ann. Dass. ες. πιπράσκω. Αργηγμαι, τ Αοτists are for Strong Ac we the thoughton

PARTS OF COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS-Continued

	FUTINE	AORIST	PERF. ACT.	PERF. DASS.	AOR. PASS.
φθείρω, "destroy"	φθερώ	* de loa	έφθαρκα	# dappace	Adday
φθίνω, 'waste' (intr.) φύω, 'plant,' 'grow' (tr.)	352	épotuni Edüra (tr.)	-έφυρα πέφυκα (intr.)	* Grace	
ke, rejoice ke, gape,			x x y x x		É X C D T T
		_		KEXUMAGE	
	Xongouse	EXPNGLANT		KEXPINAL	EXPNORM
(ε-α), 'push'	åcom å dige	× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×			
ώνουμαι 1 (ε·ο), 'buy'	STY TO Last			÷úmitat.	¿ww.jann
		ETPOCCHINE 2			



SCHEME OF

	PR	ESENT		FUTURE	· -	
27a	Act.	M. and P.	A.		P.	
Pres. } IND. Time	λύω	λύομαι		{	λυθήσομαι)	
Past } Time	ἔλυον	έλυόμην	λύσω	λύσομαι	λελύσομαι }	
Subj.	λύω	λύωμαι		THE PARTY NAMED IN COLUMN TO THE PARTY NAMED		
OPTAT.	λύοιμι	λυοίμην	λύσοιμι	λυσοίμην {	λυθησοίμην	
IMPERAT.	λῦε	λυσο			λελυσοίμην	
Part.	λύων	λυόμενος	λύσων	λυσόμενος{	λυθησόμενος	
Infin.	λύειν	λύεσθαι	λύσειν	λύσεσθαι {	λελυσόμενος λυθήσεσθαι λελύσεσθαι	

ACTIVE ENDINGS

$ \begin{cases} (\omega) \\ \varepsilon \\ \epsilon \end{cases} $	$Historic \ egin{pmatrix} (u) \ S \ \epsilon \end{pmatrix}$
{ τον τον	$\left\{egin{array}{l} au o onumber \ au \eta onumber \end{array} ight.$
$\begin{cases} \frac{\omega c \nu}{\tau \epsilon} \\ \sigma \iota \end{cases}$	∫ μεν } τε ξ ν

THE VERB

Aorist			PERFECT			
A	<i>M</i> .	P,	4.	M. and P.		
			λέλυκα	λέλυμαι		
(ἔλυσα ἔλαβον	ἐλυσάμην } ἐλαβόμην }	ϵ λύ $ heta$ ην	έλελύκη	<i>ἐλελύμην</i>		
{λύσω λάβω	λύσωμαι } λάβωμαι }	λυθῶ	λελύκω	λελυμένος δ		
λύσαιμι λάβοιμι	λυσαίμην \ λαβοίμην }	λυθείην	λελύκοιμι	λελυμένος εἴην		
{λῦσον \λάβε	λῦσαι λαβοῦ	λύθητι	λέλυκε	λέλυσο		
λύσας λαβών	λισάμενος \ λαβόμενος \	λυθείς	λελυκώς	λελυμένος		
λῦσαι λαβεῖν	λύσασθαι } λαβέσθαι }	λυθῆναι	λελυκέναι	λελύσθαι		

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE ENDINGS

Primary	Historic
$\begin{cases} \mu a \iota \\ (\sigma a \iota) \\ \tau a \iota \end{cases}$	$\left\{egin{array}{l} \mu\eta olimits \ (\sigma o) \ au o \end{array} ight.$
$\left\{egin{array}{l} \sigma heta ext{o} u \end{array} ight.$	$\left\{egin{array}{l} \sigma heta ext{o} u \ \sigma heta\eta u \end{array} ight.$
$\begin{cases} \mu \epsilon \theta \alpha \\ \sigma \cdot \theta \epsilon \\ \nu \tau \alpha \iota \end{cases}$	$\left\{egin{array}{l} \mu\epsilon heta lpha \ \sigma heta\epsilon \ u au o \end{array} ight.$

SUMMARY OF SYNTAX RULES

- 1. A Neuter Plural subject takes a Singular Verb.
- 2. The Absolute case is the genitive.
- 3. $o\vec{v}$ for denials, $\mu \hat{\eta}$ for prohibitions, conditions, and abstract ideas (including the infinitive mood and general expressions).-See also Reported Speech.
- 4. USES OF THE CASES .- Accusative: Direct Obj., Motion to, Cognate, Respect, Extent or Duration. Genitive: Separation (Origin, Cause, Want, Fulness, and Comparison), Possession, Partitive (and Time within which), Price: Agent with $i\pi \delta$. Dative: Remote Obj., Comitative, Instrumental, Locative (including Time when).

(a) Motion to— accusative (b) Motion from—genitive (c) Rest at— dative and prepositions with these meanings take these cases (c) (except $c\pi i$, which takes genitive for a and c).

Acc. Dat. Gen. → ⊙ -

- 5. General or Indefinite expressions ('ever'-clauses).
 - (a) Relative + av with Subj. for Present and Future Time: ος ἄν, ἐπειδάν, ὅταν, ἐάν.
 - (b) Relative alone with Opt. for Past Time: ος, ἐπειδή, δπότε, εί.
- 6. Conditions: four special types. One part has ϵi , the other αν, except (a). Negative of conditional is $\mu \dot{\eta}$.
 - (a) ἐὰν εὕρω, δώσω 'if I find, I will give.'
 - (b) εὶ εὕροιμι, δοίην ἄν 'if I should find, I would give.'
 - (c) εἰ εὖρισκον, ἐδίδουν ἄν 'if I were finding (now), I should be giving (now)': or, 'if I had been finding,' etc.
 - (d) εί εδρον, ἔδωκα ἄν 'if I had found, I should have given.' All others translate literally: as, 'if I am giving,' εἰ δίδωμι. N.B.— $\epsilon i \delta \omega \sigma \omega$ = 'if I am to give' (am fated, resolved, etc.).
 - 7. Purpose: (a) ἴνα (ώς, ὅπως) with Subj. for Primary Sequence.

(b) ἴνα (ὡς, ὅπως) with Opt. for Historic Sequence.

Also is with Fut. Partic., ootis with Fut. Indic.

- 8. Consequence: ωστε with Infin. or Indic. Also olos, οσος with Infin.
 - 9. Commands: $\mu \dot{\eta} \lambda \hat{v} \epsilon$ but $\mu \dot{\eta} \lambda \acute{v} \sigma \eta s$. $\mathring{\sigma} \pi \omega s (\mu \dot{\eta}) \delta \acute{\omega} \sigma \epsilon \iota s$ 'be sure (not) to give.'
 - 10. Time: $\pi\rho\ell\nu$ with Infin. 'before,' $\tilde{\epsilon}\omega$ s with Indic. or Opt. . . $\tilde{\epsilon}\omega$ s $\tilde{\alpha}\nu$ with Subj. 'until.'
- 11. Concession: $\kappa \alpha i \pi \epsilon \rho$ with Partic. 'although'; $\epsilon i \kappa \alpha i$ 'if even,' $\kappa \alpha i \epsilon i$ 'even if.' (See Conditions.)
- 12. Reported Speech: keep the Tense of Direct; mood may change to Opt. in Historic Sequence. Negative as in the Direct.
 - (A.) Statements: av remains if in the Direct—
 - I. (a) Accus. with Infin. like Latin.
 - (b) Nom. with Infin. when referring to Subj. of main Verb.
 - (c) Participle for Infin. with Verbs of 'feeling,' 'knowing,' 'perceiving.'
 - II. ὅτι with quotation of actual words used (like "inverted commas").
 - III. ὅτι with Finite Verb, persons changed if necessary as in English.

(B.) Questions-

- (a) With interrog. pron.:—as in the Direct, with Verb of 'asking.'
- (b) Same, with pronouns changed to Indirect form $(\tau is \longrightarrow \delta \sigma \tau \iota s, \text{ etc.})$
- (c) πότερον, or εί are used for ἄρα,
 πότερον . . . ἤ for double questions.
- (C.) Commands,—Infin. with Verb of commanding (Neg. $\mu \dot{\eta}$).
- (D.) Subordinate Clauses (time, condition, purpose)—
 - (a) remain as they are (person changed if necessary).
 - (b) in Historic Sequence, may if you like change mood to Opt. (dropping αν). N.B. Imperf. and Pluperf. Indic. do not change.
 - (c) In Acc. + Inf. constr., all may become Infin., the conjunction, or other introductory word, remaining.

ACCENT

- 1. Must be on one of the last three syllables.
- N.B.—-o ι -a ι are counted as short for this purpose, except Opt. mood.
 - 2. If the last syllable is long, must be on one of the last two.
- 3. In Nouns, Adj., and Part., it remains on the same syllable as in Nom., provided this does not break Rule 2.
 - But—(a) Monosyllables of the 3rd declension, accent final in Gen. and Dat.
 - (b) Gen. Pl. of 1st declension has the circumflex on the last,
- 4. In Verbs, it goes back as far as the general rules (1 and 2) allow.
 - But—(a) Strong or 2nd Aor. accents last in Part. and Inf. Act.
 - (b) All Aorists Passive accent last in Part., last but one in Inf.
 - (c) Perf. Pass. accents last but one in Part. and Inf.
 - 5. (a) Enclitics throw back an acute on the preceding word, unless that word has the acute on its last syllable but one, or the circumflex on its last.
 - (b) Disyllabic enclitics take acute on their last syllable if the preceding word has the acute on its last but one.

N.B.—Names of words with various accents:—

έγώ, oxytone λόγος, paroxytone ἔτερος, proparoxytone $\hat{ω}ν$, perispomenon $\hat{τ}\hat{ω}ν\delta\epsilon$, properispomenon

GREEK VOCABULARY

Numbers in brackets refer to the pages.

The gender of nouns is given except where it is obvious.

άβουλία, foolishness άγαθός, good άγαλμα, τό, statue ἄγγελλω, send άγγελος, messenger ἀγέλη, herd ἄγκιστρον, hook αγκυρα, anchor άγνός, holy άγορά, market-place άγοράζω, buy ἄγρα, hunt άγριοs, wild άγροικος, rustic άγρός, field, countryside äγχω, throttle αγω, lead άδελφή, sister άδελφός, brother άδικος, wrong, wicked, unjust άδικῶ (ε), do wrong άδολος, sincere άδω, sing, crow άηδών, nightingale **ἀ**ήρ, air 'Αθηναι, etc. (36) alel, del, always aldpla, fine weather αίξ, goat alpw, raise alσθάνομαι, perceive alous, prosperous, lucky αισχρός, ugly, base αιτιώμαι (α), accuse άκμάζω, be in one's prime, ripe άκοή, hearing άκούω, heat

άκτή, shore άλεκτρύων, cock άλιεύς, fisherman άλλά, but άλλήλουs, each other äλλos, other (7) äλs, δ, salt άλσος, τό, grove of trees άμαζα, cart, carriage άμαρτάνω, err, mistake άμέλεια, carelessness ἀμελῶ (ε), neglect άμεμπτος, blameless άμπελος, ή, vine άμυχή, scratch άμφότερος, both άνά (37) ἀναβλύζω, bubble up άναγωγή, launching άναζητῶ (ε), seek ἀνάθημα, τό, offering ανάκειμαι, be dedicated άναμιμνήσκω, remind άνάπτω, kindle άνασπῶ (a), pull up άνατίθημι, set up άναφέρω, uplift άναχωρ $\hat{\omega}$ (ε), retire άνδρείος, brave ἀνδρωνίτις, ή, men's room divenos, wind **ἀνέρομαι**, ask άνήρ, man άνθος, τό, flower; υδ. άνθω (ε) ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, ἡ, man, human being άνίστημι, rise, raise up ανοηταίνω, be foolish

άνόητος, foolish άνοίγνυμι, open αντρον, cave avri, in return for άνυπόδητος, unshod äνω, above άξία, value άξιος, worthy, cheap άξιω (o), ask, claim, expect άπαγορεύω, forbid (63) άπαντῶ (α), meet άπαρτῶ (α), fasten (81) άπάρχομαι, make a beginning of äπαs, all ἀπέθανον, aorist of ἀποθνήσκω äπειμι, depart άπεσθίω, eat away aπήει, 3 sing, imperf. aπειμι (138) από, from άποδημῶ (ε), be abroad άποδίδωμι, give up άποθνήσκω, die απόλλυμι, destroy άπορία, difficulty ἀποσαλεύω, ride at anchor άποσβέννυμι, extinguish άποτείνω, stretch άποφέρω, carry off άποχωρῶ (ε), retire άπροσδοκήτως, unexpectedly άπτομαι, touch apa, then (logical) άρα (II) άρβύλη, boot άργία, sloth, idleness åργόs(mf), åργόν(n), idle, useless(27)άριστοκρατία, aristocracy αριστον, breakfast αριστος, best άριστῶ (α), breakfast άρπάζω, seize appixos, basket άρτι, lately apros, loaf αρχω, begin; rule άρω (o), plough άσκῶ (ε), practise dopa, song ασμενος, willing acteios, nice άστραπή, lightning άστράπτω, lighten

άστυ, τό, city **άσφαλής**, safe атрактоs, spindle ἄττω, rush αὐλή, courtyard αύλός, flute αὐλών, hollow aŭpa, breeze αθριον, to-morrow αύτίκα, at once, for example αὐτός, self (41) αὐχήν, neck άφαιρῶ (ε), carry off άφανής, invisible άφίημι, let go ἄχυρον, straw

βαίνω, to go, walk (51) βάλανος, acorn βασιλεύς, king βαστάζω, lift, carry βιβλίον, book βλάβη, harm βλάπτω, hurt βλαστάνω, grow βλέπω, see βοή, cry, sound βοΐδιον, οχ βορέας, north wind βόσκω = *pasco* βουκόλος, herdsman βούλομαι, wish, be willing (51) βούς, ox βοῶ (a), cry out βραχίων, arm βροντή, thunder βροντῶ (α), thunder βρόχος, noose

γάλα, τό, milk
γαλήνη, calm
γάρ, for (27)
γαστήρ, stomach
γαυλός, milk-pail
γε (16)
γειτών, neighbour
γελῶ (α), laugh
γενόμενος, aorist part. γίγνομαι
γένος, τό, family, race
γέρων, old man
γεωργός (ε), farmer
γεωργῶ, farm

γή, land, earth
γίγας, giant
γίγνομαι, become
γιγνώσκω, recognise (51)
γλεῦκος, τό, must, new wine
γλοῦτα, tongue
γονεύς, parent
γραμματικός, scholar, pedant
γραμβς, old woman (57)
γράφω, write
γυμνός, bare
γυμνώ (ο), lay bare
γυναικωνίτις, ή, women's room
γυνή, woman, wife (57)
γύψ, ὁ, vulture

δάκρυ, τό, tear δακρύω, weep δάκτυλος, finger Sé, but, and δέδοικα, fear $\delta \epsilon \hat{\iota}$, it is necessary δείγμα, τό, specimen, sample Selkvull, show δειλός, cowardly δεινός, terrible, clever δειπνον, supper δέκα, ten δελφίς, dolphin δένδρον, tree δεσπότης, master δεῦρο, hither δευτέρος, second δέχομαι, receive, accept $\delta \epsilon \omega$, bind (86) δή (16) δηλώ (o), declare δημοκρατία, democracy διά (37) διαδίδωμι, distribute διαθέω, run about (40) διαθήκη, will (legal) διαιρώ (ε), pull apart διαιτώμαι (α), dwell διάκειμαι, be situated (86) διατίθημι, distribute, separate; treat διαφέρω, differ, be superior διαφεύγω, flee in different directions διαφθείρω, destroy διδάσκαλος, teacher διδάσκω, teach διδράσκω, run away (51)

δίδωμι, give (35, 51), compounds (36) διέθεσαν, aorist of διατίθημι διίστημι, separate δίκαιος, just, upright δικαιοσύνη, justice δικαστής, judge δίκη, lawsuit, justice δίκτυον, net διπλάσιος, double διπλοῦς, double δίφρος, stool, chair διώκω, pursue, prosecute δοκῶ (ε), seem, think (58) δουλεύω, be a slave, serve δοῦλος, slave δραχμή, drachma, franc δρεπάνη, sickle δρόμος, running δρῦs, oak δρῶ (α), do (58) δύναμαι, be able (51) δύο, two Suo- (prefix) = Latin maleδυσκολαίνω, fret δύστηνος, miserable δωμάτιον, room in a house δῶρον, gift

ἐάν, if (33, 152) ἔαρ, ἢρος, τό, springtime έαυτόν, himself (reflexive) εβδομος, seventh έγείρω, arouse, wake έγκαλῶ (ε), call in, bring a charge against έγχέω, pour in ξδρα, seat ėθέλω, wish έθρεψα, aorist of τρέφω el, if (152) είδον, aorist of δρῶ, see elev, well, so be it **είθε,** Ο that! είκοσιν, twenty eivai, to be «Iπον, aorist, speak, say είρήνη, peace eis, into είσερχομαι, enter είωθα, wont, used έκ, έξ, out of Exagros, each

έκάτερος (33) έκάτον, hundred έκεῖ, there έκείθεν, thence έκεινος, that ἐκεῖσε, thither έκκαθαίρω, cleanse έκπερῶ (α), cross έκπίπτω, fall out, be cast out or banished έκτός, outside (adv.) έκφέρω, έκφορῶ, carry out ἐκών, willing **ἔλαιον**, oil έλαύνω, ride, drive έλευθερία, freedom (48) έλεύθερος, free ελκω, pull, row "Ελλην, Greek έλπίς, ή, hope έλπίζω, hope έμαυτόν, myself (reflexive) ἐμβάλλω, put in έν, in ἔνδοθεν, (from) within ἔνδον, in, within ένέχει, imperf. of έγχέω ἐνηβῶ (α), enjoy one's self in ένθάδε, here ένθαλαττεύω, stay on the sea ένθεμένος, aorist part. έντίθημι ένθένδε, hence Evolvos, containing wine ένόχλησις, annoyance ἐνταῦθα, here έντευθεν, thence έντίθημι, put in έντός, inside (adv.) ₹ξ, six έξαίφνης, suddenly ἔξεστι, it is possible έξετάζω, test, examine έξήκοντα, sixty έξην, imperf. of έξεστι ξωθεν (from) without ἔοικεν, it seems ἐπανέρχομαι, return έπανηλθον, aorist of έπανέρχομαι έπανίημι, let go back, relax έπεί, έπειδή, since έπείγω, push on, press έπεισέρχομαι, come in upon

ἐπεισπηδῶ (α), leap in upon ἔπειτα, next ἐπέσχον, aorist of ἐπέχω ἐπέχω, stop, check έπήρεια, insult ŧπί (37) ἐπιδακρύω, weep also ἐπιδημῶ (ε), be in town ἐπιδίδωμι, contribute ἐπισκευάζω, prepare ἐπιστολή, letter ἐπίτηδες, on purpose έπιτίθημι, place upon ἐπιτιμῶ (α), blame έπτά, seven έργάζομαι, work έργαστικός, active, energetic **ἔργον**, work έρεθίζω, provoke έρέττω, row ĕρια, τά, wool ἔρομαι, ask, question έρπω, creep, go έρρωμένος, strong ξρωτῶ (α), ask ἐσθίω, eat έσθλός, good, honest ές νέωτα, next year έσορῶ (α), see inside éraipos, companion έτερος, one or other of two ἔτι, still, yet έτος (*gen.* έτους), τό, year έτυχον, aorist of τυγχάνω €Ö, well εύγενής, noble εύθύς, straightway εύλίμενος, with good harbours εύνους (ò, ή), friendly ευρίσκω, find, aorist ευρον εύφημῶ (ε), (to use words of good omen), be silent ευχή, prayer έφέλκω, pull away, pull out έφικνοῦμαι (ε), reach έφίστημι, set over έχθές, yesterday ₹χω, have (7) εωs, until

ζεῦγος, τό, pair

Ζέφυρος, west wind

ζητῶ (ε), seek ζυγόν, yoke ζῶμα, τό, girdle

ή (11)
ἡβῶ (a), enjoy one's self
ἡδέως, gladly, pleasantly
ἡδη, already
ἡδύς, sweet
ἡκω, I am come
ἡλιος, sun
ἡλθον, aorist of ἔρχομαι
ἡμαρτον, 2nd aorist ἀμαρτάνω
ἡμιμναΐον, half-mina
ἡμέρα, day
ἡρος, gen. of ἔαρ
ἡττῶ (a), overcome
ἡχή, sound

θάλαττα, sea θαυμάζω, wonder θελκτήριον, charm θεός, δ, ή, god, goddess θεράπαινα, maidservant θεραπεύω, tend, care for θερμαίνω, warm θέρος, τό, summer, harvest θεωρία, public show or procession θεωρικός, *see* θεωρία Θήβη, Thebes θηλάζω, nurse θήρ, δ, beast θήρα, hunt θηρίον, beast θηρῶ (o), hunt θήs, δ, serf θιγγάνω, touch θλίβω, crush θνήσκω, die θνητός, mortal θόρυβος, noise θραύω, break θρέξομαι, future of τρέχω, run θρέψω, future of τρέφω, feed θρίξ, τριχός, ή, hair θυγατήρ, daughter θύμ**ον**, thyme θύρα, door θυρίς, ή, window θύω, sacrifice

larpós, physician

ίδία, separately ίερείον, victim ίερεύς, priest ἴημι (36), send ίκετεύω, beseech, pray ίλεως, propitious ίμάτιον, cloak Yva, in order that (33) 'Ινδός, Indian **ίξύς**, waist l'ov, violet ίππεύs, horseman ίπποδρόμος, race-course ίππος, horse loos, equal вотпри (35), compounds (36) ίστίον, sail ίστός, mast lχθύs, fish

καθαίρω, cleanse καθάπερ, like as καθεύδω, sleep καθίζω, sit, set down καθίημι, let down (36) καθίστημι, place, set up καθορῶ (α), catch sight of καί, and, both, also καιρός, right time, nick of time καίω, καύσω, burn κακός, bad κακῶs, badly κάλαμος, rod, reed, pipe, pen καλός, noble, fine, beautiful καλῶ (ε), call καλῶς, well **κάλως, δ**, rope (91) κάματος, toil $\kappa \dot{\alpha} v = \kappa \alpha \dot{\epsilon} \dot{v}$ κάπτω, bite, snap καρπός, wrist κατά (37) καταβαίνω, come down καταβάλλω, throw down καταβόσκω, cause to feed καταλαμβάνω, find, catch καταλείπω, leave behind καταρρέω, flow down κατατίθημι, lay down καταφρονῶ (ε), despise κατέβαλον, aorist of καταβάλλω κατέχω, restrain

κατηγορῶ (ε), accuse κατορύττω, dig down κάτω, below καύσω, future of καίω κείμαι, lie κελευστής, coxswain κελεύω, bid κεραία, yardarm κεφαλή, head κήπος, garden κινδυνεύω, risk KITTÓS, ÍVY κλαίω, weep κλεινός, famous κλείς, ή, key κλέος, τό, renown κλέπτης, thief κλημα, τό, tendril, shoot κληρονόμος, heir κλήω, shut κλίμαξ, ή, ladder, stair κλίνη, couch, lounge κλῶ (a), pluck κοίλος, hollow κοινός, common (22) κόλπος, bosom; pocket (fold of robe) κόμαρος, ή, arbutus κόμη, hair κόροs, lad κόρη, girl, maid κραυγή, din κρέκω, weave κρίνω, judge κριτήs, judge κρύσταλλος, ice KTELVO, KILL κυβερνήτης, helmsman, pilot κύκλος, circle κυμβίον, cup κυνηγέτης, huntsman κυρτούμαι (o), belly out κυών, dog κωλύω, hinder κώμη, village κωμήτης, villager κώπη, oar

λάβρος, strong, powerful, furious λαγῶς, hare (109) λαλῶ, talk, chatter λαμβάνω, take λάμπω, shine λανθάνω, escape notice λάχανον, herb, vegetable λεγόμενον, saying, proverb λέγω, speak λειμών (δ), meadow λείπω, leave λεπτός, of light weight, fine λευκός, white λέων, lion λεώs, people ληκύθος, ή, oil flask ληνός, ή, wine vat λίθινος, of stone λίθος, stone λικμώ, winnow λιμήν, harbour λίνος, string λόγος, word, speech λοιπός, remaining λοῦτρον, bath λούω, wash λόχμη, bush λύγος, withy Λυδός, Lydian λύκος, wolf λύπη, grief λυπῶ, vex λύχνος, lamp, light λύω, loose

μά (33, 52) μακρός, long μάλα, much μαλακός, soft μάλιστα, very much, especially μάλιστά γε, yes, certainly μανθάνω, learn μάρτυς, μάρτυρος, witness μαρτύριον, evidence μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα, large, great μεθίστημι, remove μειδίαμα, τό, smile μειδιώ (a), smile μειράκιον, boy, lad μέλει, care for (45, 81) μέμνημαι, remember μέν (16) μετά (37) μεταβολή, change μεταδίδωμι, give, share (36) μετέωρος, raised, poised, balanced, high, (of ships) floating

μετοπωρινός, of autumn μέχρι, until, unto μή, not (4) μηδείς, no one μήτηρ, mother μικρός, small μιμητής, imitator μιμοθμαι (ε), imitate μισθός, pay, reward μισος, τό, hate, hateful thing μνα, mina (20) μόνος, alone μουσικός, musical μύριοι, ten thousand μυρίοι, countless μώρος, foolish

val, yes νάρκισσος, narcissus ναθς, ή, ship ναύτης, sailor ναυτικός, belonging to a ship or to a seaman veavias, youth νέμω, tend véos, young, fresh νεφέλη, cloud νεώς, temple νῆττα, duck νίφει, it snows νιφετός, snow νομεύς, herdsman νομή, pasture νομίζω, think vous, mind νοσῶ (ε), be ill νοτίς, ή, moisture νύκτωρ, by night νύμφη, nymph; bride νθν, now νύξ, night

ξαίνω, card (wool) ξενίζω, entertain ξένος guest, stranger ξηρός, dry

δβολόs, small coin, threepenny bit δδόs, road δγδοοs, eighth δθεν, whence (5)

ol, whither (5) oloa, know οίκαδε, homewards olkérns, servant οἴκησις, ή, dwelling olkla, house oiκίδιον, small house οίκοθεν, from home olkoi, at home oikoupos, keeping indoors olkros, pity olκῶ (ε), dwell olvos, wine olos, of what kind, as olos re, able ols, sheep ὀκτώ, eight -όλλυμι, destroy δμίχλη, mist όμμα, τό, eye ὄμνυμι, swear őμοιος, like όμόφωνος, harmonious δνομα, τό, name όνομάζω, name ὀξύπεινος, quick to hunger όξύς, sharp, keen $\delta \pi \delta \theta \epsilon \nu$, whence (5) Stroe, whither (5) υποιος, what kind ίπόσος, how great (5) δπότε, when (5) öπου, where (5) όπώρα, fruit, autumn oπωs, how (5) δργανον, instrument, tool ορθός, straight όρμίζω, bring to anchor öρμος, anchorage όρνις, όρνιθος, ό, ή, bird όρος, τό, hill ορύττω, dig ορχούμαι (ε), dance όρω (α), see (58) ős, who, which ర్**రాంs**, how great (5) borus, who (5) όστοῦν, bone őτε, when (5) 871, that (27) **ο**δ, where (5) ού, ούκ, ούχ, not (4)

οὐδέ (20)
οὐδείς, no one
οὐδέποτε, never
οὐδεπώποτε, never
οὕκουν, then . . not
οὐκοῦν, then
οὖν, therefore (16)
οὐρανός, sky
οὕριος, favourable
οὐσία, property
οὕτως, so, thus
ὀψθαλμός, eye
ὀφρύς, ἡ, brow

παγίς, ή, snare, trap παιανισμός, solemn song, sailor's chanty παιδεύω, instruct maiblov, child παίζω, play maîs, δ, ή, child πάλαι, in olden time παλαιός, old πάλιν, back again παντοδαπός, of all kinds, from all sources παρά, (37) παράδεισος, o, park παραδίδωμι, hand over παρακατατίθημι, deposit παραλαμβάνω, receive, find παραλία, beach παραπλέω, sail along παρασκευάζω, prepare πάρειμι, be present παρέχω, provide πας, πασα, παν, all πάσχω, experience, suffer πατηρ, father πατώ (ε), tread (45) παύω, check; middle, cease πέδιον, plain πέδον, ground πείθω, persuade πεινῶ (α), hunger, starve πέμπω, send πεντακότυλος, holding 21 pints πέντε, five πεντήκοντα, fifty mep((82) περιάγω, pull round περιαιρῶ (ε), take away (all round)

περιπεσούσα, aorist part. περιπίπτω, fall around περιττός, excessive περιφερήs, arched, vaulted περιφέρω, carry round Πέρσηs, Persian πέρυσι(ν), last year πέτασος, hat πέτρα, rock πηγή, spring of water πήγνυμι, fix, freeze (trans.) πηδώ (a), leap πηχυς, forearm milos, jar πικρός, bitter πίνω, drink πιστεύω, believe, trust πιστός, faithful πίτυς, ή, pine πλείων, more πλέκω, weave πλέω, sail (58) πληγή, blow πλήν, except (gen.) πλήρηs, full πλοΐον, vessel πλούσιος, rich πλοῦς, voyage πλοῦτος, wealth πλουτῶ, be rich πνεθμα, τό, wind, breath πόα, grass $\pi \delta \theta \epsilon \nu$, whence (5) $\pi \circ \theta \in V$, from some place (5) ποι, whither (5) ποι, some whither (5) ποιητήs, poet ποιμήν, shepherd ποίοs, what kind (7) ποιώ (ε), do πόλεμος, war πόλις, city πολίτης, citizen πολλάκις, often πολύς, much πονηρία, wickedness πονηρός, knavish πορεύω, transport πόσος, how great (5) ποσός, of a certain size (5) πότε, when (5) ποτέ, sometime, at times (5)

ποτόν, drink $\pi \circ \hat{\mathbf{0}}$, where (5) που, somewhere (5), doubtless, I suppose πούς, ποδός, ό, foot πράγμα, τό, thing; πράγματα έχειν, to have trouble; π. παρέχειν, to give trouble πράττω, πράσσω, do ποέσβυς, old προβαίνω, go in front πρόβατον, sheep πρό (37) πρόειμι, go on προίστημι, set before πρός, to, from (64, 152) προσαγορεύω, address προσδεί, there is still need of πρόσκωπος, at the oars προσπέρυσι, year before last προσποιούμαι (ε), pretend προστίθημι, put to πρώτος, first πταίω, stumble πυνθάνομαι, ask, learn, ascertain πυρ, τό, fire πύργος, tower πωλῶ (ε), sell πῶς, how (5) πως, somehow

ράστος, easiest ρεθμα, τό, stream ρέω, flow ρήτωρ, orator ρίπτω, throw

σαφής, clear σβέννυμι, quench (75) σελήνη, moon σηκός, sheepfold Σιδώνιος, man of Sidon σίτια, τά, food σῖτος, corn σιτῶ (ε), feed σιωπή, silence σιωπῶ (α), be silent σκοῦος, τό, utensil, a stick of furniture σκηνή, stage, tent σκληρός, hard σκόλιον, drinking-song σοφός, wise, skilful

σπάργανα, τά, swaddling clothes σταφυλή, bunch of grapes στέγη, roof στερῶ (ε), deprive στεφανῶ (o), crown στήθος, τό, breast στρατηγός, general στρατιά, army στρατιώτης, soldier στρατός, army στρέφω, twist στρογγύλος, round σύ, thou συλλαμβάνω, seize συμπαθώ (ϵ), feel with (52) συμφορά, event, misfortune σύν, with συνάπας, all together (48) σύνειμι, be with συνεχής, continuous σύνοιδα, be aware, be in a secret with συντάττομαι, make bargain σύντομος, brief συρίζω, συρίττω, whistle συρράπτω, stitch together συφεός, pig-sty σφεîs, they σφοδρός, strong, violent σχεδόν, almost σχήμα, τό, shape, guise σχολαστικός, scholar, pedant σῶμα, τό, body

τάλαντον, talent ταμίας, steward, treasurer ταμιεύω, be a steward ταπεινός, low, humble ταράττω, confuse τάττω, arrange, fix τάχα, perhaps **τε,** both (7) τείνω, stretch τέκνον, child, offspring τέμνω, cut τέρψις, ή, enjoyment τέταρτος, fourth τέχνη, art τήμερον to-day τητες, this year **τίθημι** (35), compounds (36) τίκτω, produce, bring forth τιμο (α), honour

ris, who (5) ris, some one (5) τίτθη, nurse roi, indeed (7) τοιοῦτος, such τομή, cutting τοσοῦτος, so much, so large τότε, then τράγος, he-goat τράπεζα, table τράχηλος, neck τρέφω, feed, rear, keep (animals) τρέχω, run (40) τρέψις, ή, enjoyment τρίβω, rub τρίς, thrice τρίτος, third τριχός, gen. of θρίξ τροφή, food τούνητος, vintage τουγῶ (α), pluck fruit, gather vintage τρυφή, luxury τυγχάνω, happen τύπτω, strike (see Engl. Voc.) τυφλός, blind τύχη, fortune

ύγιαίνω, be healthy ύγίεια, health ΰδωρ, **ΰδατος, τό,** water veros, rain ύλακτῶ (ε), bark ύπάγομαι, attract ύπανθώ, begin to flower ὑπερβάλλω, surpass, exceed ὑπό, by ὑπόδημα, shoe ὑποκρούω, interrupt ὑπόλοιπος, left over ὑποφθέγγομαι, utter voice δs, pig ΰστερον, later θφαιμος, bloodshot θω, rain

φαίνω, bring to light; passive, to appear φάος, light φάρμακον, medicine, drug, remedy φάσκω, assert

φάτνη, manger φαῦλος, mean, contemptible φέγγω, shine φέρω, carry, bear, lead φεύγω, flee; be defendant in a lawsuit φημί, say φθάνω, anticipate φθέγγομαι, utter sound φθείρω, waste, destroy φθόνος, hate, envy φιλάργυροs, miserly φίλος, friend φιλοσοφία, philosophy φιλῶ (ε), love φόρος, tribute, tax φράζω, declare φρήν, mind φροντίζω, think φροντίς, ή, care φρονῶ (ε), think φυγάς, fugitive (56) φυή, stature φυλλάς, ή, leafage φύσις, nature φυτεύω, plant φυτόν, plant φύω, bring forth, produce (51) φωνή, voice φωνῶ (ε), speak

χαίρω, rejoice χαλκεύς, smith χάμαι, on the ground χείμαρρος, torrent χειμέριος, stormy, wintry χειμών, δ, winter, storm χείρ, ή, hand, arm χήν, δ, ή, gander, goose χθέs, yesterday χίλιοι, thousand χιών, ή, snow χλαîνα, cloak, overall χλωρός green χορεία, dance χορόs, body of dancers or singers χρήζω, want χρηματισμός, money-making χρήσιμος, useful χρηστός, honest χρόνος, time χρυσοῦς, golden

χωρίον, place; farm χωρῶ (ε), contain

ψάμμος, sand ψαύω, touch ψοφῶ (ε), make a noise, bang ψυχή, life, soul

ώδε, here, thus ψδή, song

ὧμος, shoulder
ὧν, being
ὧόν, egg
ὥρα, season
ὡς, as, how (5)
ὡς, to (41)
ὥσπερ, like, as
ὡφέλεια, benefit, help
ὥφέλον, aorist of ὀφείλω, owe, be fitting or due

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able, $\delta v = \tau \delta s$, $\delta \delta s = \tau \delta s = \tau \delta s = \tau \delta s$ abroad, be, ἀποδημῶ (ορρ. ἐπιδημῶ) accuse, αλτιώμαι accustomed, $\epsilon t \omega \theta a$ acorn, βάλανος active, έργαστικός address, προσαγορεύω ago (61) all, mâs, amas almost, σχεδόν alone, µóvos already, ήδη also, Kai always, del, alel anchor, ἄγκυρα anchor, ὀρμίζω: lie at anchor, ὀρμῶ anchorage, ὄρμος and, καί, δέ annoyance, ἐνόχλησις: see πρᾶγμα arched, περιφερής aristocracy, ἀριστοκρατία arm, βραχίων, χείρ army, στρατιά arouse, έγειρω arrange, τάττω art, τέχνη ascertain, πυνθάνομαι ask, ξρομαι, ανέρομαι, έρωτω, πυνθάνομαι autumn, δπώρα aware, be, σύνοιδα (with dat.)

back again, πάλιν bad. κακός badly, κακῶς balanced, μετέωρος banished, be, ἐκπίπτω bare, γυμνός, γυμνῶ bargain, make, συντάττομαι bark, ὑλακτῶ

barley, κριθαι basket, ἄρριχος bath, λοῦτρον bear, bring forth, TIKTW beast, $\theta \eta \rho i \sigma \nu$ beautiful, καλός become, γίγνομαι begin, ἄρχω, ἄρχομαι believe, πιστεύω, πείθομαι, πέποιθα below, κάτω best, apioros bid, κελεύω bind, $\delta \epsilon \omega$ (86) bird, δρνις bite, δάκνω, κάπτω bitter, πικρός blame, ἐπιτιμῶ blameless, ἄμεμπτος blind, τυφλός blood, alua bloodshot, υφαιμος blow, πληγή: υδ. πληγάς έντείνω πληγὰς λαμβάνω book, βιβλίον boot, ἀρβύλη bosom, κόλπος both, ἀμφότερος, καί, τε brave, άνδρεῖος breakfast, ἄριστον, ἀριστῶ breast, $\sigma \tau \hat{\eta} \theta o s$, $\kappa \delta \lambda \pi o s$ breath, $\pi \nu \epsilon \hat{v} \mu a$ breeze, αδρα, ἄνεμος bride, νύμφη brief, σύντομος brother, $d\delta \epsilon \lambda \phi \delta s$ brow, δφρύς bunch of grapes, σταφυλή burn, καίω bush, $\lambda \delta \chi \mu \eta$ but, alla, de

buy, ἀγοράζω, ἀνοῦμαι by, μά (33)

call, καλῶ calm, γαλήνη: adj. ήσυχαίος care, popuris care for, $\mu \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \iota$ (45, 81) carelessness, ἀμέλεια carry, φέρω, βαστάζω cart, carriage, αμαξα cave, dvrpov **cease**, παύομαι certainly, μάλιστά γε chair, δίφρος, ἔδρα change, μεταβολή charm, $\theta \in \lambda \kappa \tau \eta \rho \iota o \nu$ chatter, $\lambda \alpha \lambda \hat{\omega}$ cheap, aξιος check, παύω chick, veortos child, παις, παιδίον, τέκνον circle, round, κύκλος city, πόλις, ἄστυ claim, ἀξιῶ clear, σαφής clever, δεινός cloak, χλαίνα, ἰμάτιον cock, άλεκτρύων coin, δβολός colour, χρώμα come, ηκω common, κοινός companion, έταθρος confuse, disorder, ταράττω contain, χωρώ corn, oîtos couch, κλίνη courtyard, αὐλή cowardly, δειλός coxswain, $\kappa \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \nu \sigma \tau \dot{\eta} s$ creep, ξρπω cross, έκπερῶ crow, άδω crow, κόραξ crush, $\theta \lambda l \beta \omega$ cry out, βοῶ cup, φιάλη, κυμβίον cut, remw cutting, τομή

dance, δρχοῦμαι dancers, μορός

day, $\eta\mu\epsilon\rho\alpha$ (60) dear (of value), rluios declare, δηλώ democracy, δημοκρατία deprive, στερώ despise, καταφρονώ destroy, ἀπόλλυμι (85), διαφθείρω die, ἀποθνήσκω differ, διαφέρω difficulty, απορία dig, δρύττω din, κραυγή discordant, $\pi \lambda \eta \mu \mu \epsilon \lambda \dot{\eta} s$ disgraceful, αlσχρός do, ποιώ, πράττω, δρώ doer, θύρα dog, κύων (81) double, διπλάσιος, διπλοῦς doubtless, mov drachma, δραχμή drink, πίνω: ποτόν drive, ελαύνω dry, $\xi\eta\rho\delta s$ duck, νήττα dwell, διαιτώμαι, οἰκώ

each, Ekagros each other, $a\lambda\lambda\dot{\eta}\lambda ovs$ ear, ous, dros easy, ράδιος east, $\epsilon \sigma \theta i \omega$ egg, ψόν either, ἐκάτερος either..or, η .. $\dot{\eta}$, $\epsilon \dot{l} \tau \epsilon$.. $\epsilon \dot{l} \tau \epsilon$ elbow, ώλένη enjoy one's self, $\dot{\eta}\beta\hat{\omega}$ enjoyment, $\tau \epsilon \rho \psi \iota s$ entertain, ξενίζω envy, φθόνος equal, loos especially, μάλιστα examine, έξεταζω example, for, αὐτίκα except, πλήν excessive, $\pi \epsilon \rho \iota \tau \tau \delta s$ experience, πάσχω **eye**, δφθαλμός, ὄμμα

face, $\pi\rho\delta\sigma\omega\pi\sigma\nu$ faithful, $\pi\iota\sigma\tau\delta s$: subst. $\pi\iota\sigma\tau\iota s$ fall, $\pi\iota\pi\tau\omega$ famous, $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\iota\nu\delta s$

farm, άγρός, άγροι, χωρίον: vb. γεωργώ: subst. γεωργός farmer, γεωργός fasten, ἀπαρτῶ (81), ἄπτω fear, φοβούμαι, δέδοικα feed, $\tau \rho \epsilon \phi \omega$: feed animals, $\beta \delta \sigma \kappa \omega$ feel with, συμπαθώ field, ἀγρός find, εὐρίσκω, παραλαμβάνω tine, καλός fine weather, $\epsilon i \delta la$, $a l \theta \rho la$ (60) finger, δάκτυλος fisher, άλιεύς, άλιεύω flee, φεύγω floating on water, μετέωρος tiow, ρέω flower, $\Delta \nu \theta os$, $\Delta \nu \theta \hat{\omega}$ flute, achos food, τροφή, σίτια foolish, ἀνόητος, μῶρος: ἀνοηταίνω, foolishness, άβουλία, μωρία foot, πούς (71) for, $\gamma d\rho$ (27) forbid, ἀπαγορεύω forehead, μέτωπον fortune, τύχη free, έλεύθερος freedom, $\epsilon \lambda \epsilon v \theta \epsilon \rho l a$ **Ireeze**, πήγνυμι (trans.) fret, δυσκολαίνω friend, $\phi l \lambda o s$ friendly, edvous: subst. edvoia from, dnó fruit, ὀπώρα, καρπός full, $\pi \lambda \eta \rho \eta s$ furious (floods, etc.), λάβρος furniture, τὰ σκεύη, ἐπίπλα

garden, $κ \hat{\eta} π o s$ gift, $\delta \hat{\omega} \rho o \nu$ girdle, $\zeta \hat{\omega} \mu a$, $\zeta \hat{\omega} \nu \eta$ girl, $\kappa \delta \rho \eta$, $\pi a \rho \theta \dot{\epsilon} \nu o s$ give, $\delta i \delta \omega \mu \omega$ gladly, $\dot{\eta} \delta \dot{\epsilon} \omega s$ go, $\dot{\epsilon} \rho \pi \omega$, $\epsilon l \mu \omega$, $\beta a \delta i \zeta \omega$, etc. goat, $a \xi \varepsilon$: he-goat, $\tau \rho \dot{\alpha} \gamma o s$ god, $\theta \dot{\epsilon} \dot{\alpha} s$: goddess, $\theta \dot{\epsilon} \dot{\alpha} s$, $\theta \dot{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} s$ grass, $\pi \dot{\alpha} a$ green, $\chi \lambda \omega \rho \dot{\alpha} s$ grief, $\lambda \dot{\nu} \pi \dot{\eta}$

ground, πέδον: όπ the ground, χάμαι grove, ἄλσος grow, βλαστάνω guest, ξένος

hail, χαλαζα hair, $\theta \rho l \xi$, $\tau \rho l \chi \delta s$ hand, $\chi \epsilon i \rho$ handle, λαβή happen, $\tau v \gamma \chi \dot{\alpha} \nu \omega$ harbour, λιμήν hard, σκληρός hare, λαγώς harm, βλάβη harmonious, ὁμόφωνος harvest, $\theta \epsilon
ho os$ hat, méravos hate, μίσος, φθόνος hateful thing, $\mu \hat{\iota} \sigma o s$ have, ἔχω head, κεφαλή health, ὑγίεια healthy, be, ὑγιαίνω hear, ἀκούω hearing, ἀκοή heir, κληρονόμος helmsman, $\kappa \nu \beta \epsilon \rho \nu \eta \tau \eta s$ help, ώφέλεια hence, $\dot{\epsilon}\nu\theta\dot{\epsilon}\nu\delta\epsilon$ (5) herb, λάχανον herd, $d\gamma \epsilon \lambda \eta$ herdsman, νομεύς, βουκόλος here, ἐνθάδε, ἐνταῦθα (5) hill, 8pos hither, $\delta \epsilon \hat{v} \rho \sigma$ (5) hollow, αὐλών: adj. κοῖλος home: at home, from home, homewards (22) honest, $\epsilon \sigma \theta \lambda \delta s$, $\chi \rho \eta \sigma r \delta s$ hook, αγκιστρον hope, έλπίς, έλπίζω horse, lππος house, olkía how, $\pi \hat{\omega}s$, $\delta \pi \omega s$, $\tilde{\omega}s$ (5) how great, πόσος, όπόσος, όσος (5)humble, ταπεινός hunger, πεινώ hunt, ἄγρα, θήρα, θηρω huntsman, κυνηγέτης husband, ἀνήρ

ice, κρύσταλλος idle, doyós idleness, άργία if, ei ill, be, νοσώ imitate, μιμοῦμαι, subs. μιμητής in, $\epsilon \nu$ indeed, δή, τοι, δ $\hat{\eta}\theta\epsilon\nu$ indoors, οίκουρός, οίκουρῶ in order that (33) inside, evros (II) instrument, δργανον interrupt, ὑποκρούω into, ϵls invisible, άφανής invite, καλώ ivy, Kittós

jar, πίθος judge, δικαστής, κριτής, νδ. κρινω just, δίκαιος justice, δίκη, δικαιοσύνη

key, κλείς kind, γένος: of all kinds, παντοδαπός. *Cp.* άλλοδαπός knee, γόνυ, τό: γόνατος know, οΐδα, ἔγνων

lad, μειράκιον ladder, κλίμαξ land, $\gamma \hat{\eta}$ lately, apri later, Uστερον laugh, γελώ launch, ἀνάγομαι, ἀναγωγή lawsuit, δίκη lead, άγω leaf, φύλλον leafage, φυλλάς leap, $\pi\eta\delta\hat{\omega}$ learn, μανθάνω leave, λείπω, καταλείπω leg, σκέλος, τό letter, έπιστολή lie, κείμαι: tell falsehoods, ψεύδομαι life, ψυχή lift, βαστάζω light (of weight), λεπτός light, φάος, λύχνος like, δμοιος like as, καθάπερ

loaf, άρτος long, μακρός loose, λύω love, φιλῶ low, ταπεινός luxury, τρυφή

maidservant, θεράπαινα make, ποιῶ man, human being, $\delta \nu \theta \rho \omega \pi \sigma s$: male, avnp: any one, Tis manger, φάτνη market-place, ἀγορά mast, loros meadow, λειμών mean, φαθλος medicine, φάρμακον meet, ἀπαντῶ messenger, ἄγγελος milk, yáda milkpail, yaulos mina, μνᾶ (20) mind, νοῦς, φρήν (82) miserable, δύστηνος miserly, φιλάργυρος misfortune, συμφορά mistake, ἀμαρτάνω moisture, voris money-making, χρηματισμός mortal, $\theta \nu \eta \tau \delta s$ much, μάλα, πολύς musical, μουσικός must (new wine), γλεῦκος

name, δνομα, όνομάζω narcissus, νάρκισσος nature, φύσις **necessary**, $\delta \epsilon \hat{\imath}$ (75), $\chi \rho \dot{\eta}$, $\chi \rho \epsilon \dot{\omega} \nu$ neck, αὐχήν, τράχηλος neglect, ἀμελῶ neighbour, γειτών net, δίκτυον next, ξπειτα night, νύξ: by night, νύκτωρ nightingale, ἀηδών noble, καλός noise, ψόφος, ψοφῶ, θόρυβος nonsense, $\lambda \hat{\eta} \rho o s$ noose, βρόχος nose, pls, pivos not, οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ: μή (4) now, vûv

nurse, $\tau l \tau \theta \eta$ nymph, $\nu \psi \mu \phi \eta$

οak, δρῦς
οar, κώπη
often, πολλάκις
oll, ἔλαιον
old, παλαιός
old man, γέρων, πρέσβυς
old woman, γραῦς
on, ἐπί
once, at, αὐτίκα
one or other, ἔτερος
other, ἄλλος
outside, ἐκτός (11)
overcome, ἡττῶ, κρατῶ, νικῶ

park, παράδεισος pasture, νομή, νομός peace, $\epsilon l \rho \eta \nu \eta$ pen, κάλαμος perhaps, ráxa persuade, $\pi \epsilon l \theta \omega$ philosophy, φιλοσοφία physician, larpós pig, vs, ovs pig-sty, συφεός pilot, κυβερνήτης pine, mirus pipes, σῦριγξ, κάλαμος pity, olkros, olkripw place, χωρίον, χώρα plain, πέδιον plant, φυτόν plant, φυτεύω play, παίζω pleasant, ήδύς plough, $d\rho\hat{\omega}$ pluck, κλώ: pluck fruit, τρυγώ pocket, κόλπος poor, πένης pour, χέω, and compounds practise, ἀσκῶ, subs. ἐπιτήδευμα prayer, $\epsilon \dot{\nu} \chi \dot{\eta}$ prepare, έπι- and παρα-σκευάζω prepositions (37, 82) present, be, πάρειμι pretend, προσποιοθμαι prime, be in one's, ἀκμάζω produce, bring forth, τίκτω property, odola prosecute, διώκω

prosperous, alous provide, παρέχω provoke, ερεθίζω pull, $\epsilon \lambda \kappa \omega$ pull up, ἀνασπω purpose, on, $\epsilon \pi i \tau \eta \delta \epsilon s$ pursue, διώκω push on, $\epsilon \pi \epsilon l \gamma \omega$ put, β á $\lambda\lambda\omega$, τ i $\theta\eta\mu\iota$, and compounds quench, σβέννυμι racecourse, Ιπποδρόμος raise, alow reach, arrive, έφικνοῦμαι reap, $d\mu\hat{\omega}$ rear, τρέφω receive, δέχομαι, παραλαμβάνω recognise, γιγνώσκω red, ἐρυθρός reed, κάλαμος rejoice, χαίρω remaining, λοιπός remind, ἀναμιμνήσκω renown, khéos restrain, κατέχω retire, άποχωρῶ return, ἐπανέρχομαι, κατέρχομαι rich, πλούσιος ride, έλαύνω ripe, be, ἀκμάζω risk, κινδυνεύω road, obos rock, πέτρα rod, κάλαμος roof, στέγη room, δωμάτιον rope, κάλως rose, ρόδον round, στρογγύλος row, έρέττω, έλαύνω. rule, ἄρχω, κρατῶ run, τρέχω (86), διαθέω (40) running, δρόμος rush, ἄττω rustic, αγροίκος sacrifice, $\theta \dot{\omega}$ safe, ἀσφαλής

sail, $\pi \lambda \dot{\epsilon} \omega$ (40)

sailor, vairns

sample, δείγμα

sail, iotion

sand, ψάμμος say, $\phi \eta \mu l$, $\lambda \epsilon \gamma \omega$ scholar, σχολαστικός, γραμματικός scratch, ἀμύττω, subs. ἀμυχή **веа**, θάλαττα season, ὥρα see, βλέπω, δρῶ seek, ζητώ веет, δοκώ seems, ξοικεν seize, άρπάζω sell, πωλώ, ἀποδίδομαι separately, ίδία servant, οἰκέτης serve, δουλεύω shape, $\sigma \chi \hat{\eta} \mu \alpha$ share, μεταδίδωμι, μεταλαμβάνω sheep, πρόβατον, ots sneepfold, σηκός shepherd, ποιμήν shoe, ὑπόδημα shore, ἀκτή short, κλήω shoulder, $\Delta\mu$ os show, procession, $\theta \epsilon \omega \rho \ell a$ sickle, δρεπάνη silence, $\sigma\iota\omega\pi\eta$, $\sigma\iota\omega\pi\hat{\omega}$, $\sigma\iota\omega\pi\eta\lambda\delta s$ since, έπεί, έπειδή sincere, ἄδολος sing, ἄδω sister, ἀδελφή **Bit**, καθίζω, καθίζομαι situated, be, διάκειμαι (86) slave, δούλος sleep, $\kappa \alpha \theta \epsilon i \delta \omega$ small, μικρός smile, μειδιώ, subs. μειδίαμα snare, mayls snow, χιών soft, μαλακός so large, so much, rocovros soldier, στρατιώτης song, ἀσμα, ώδή song, chanty, παιανισμός soul, ψυχή sound, $\dot{\eta}\chi\dot{\eta}$: make sound. to φθέγγομαι, φωνῶ sparrow, στρούθος speak, $\lambda \epsilon \gamma \omega$, $\phi \omega \nu \omega$ speech, λόγος spindle, ἄτρακτος spring, πηγή

springtime, $\ell \alpha \rho$ stage, σκηνή stair, κλίμαξ start, κλήω stature, φυή stone, $\lambda l\theta os$ stool, $\delta l \phi \rho o s$ stop, $\epsilon \pi \epsilon \chi \omega$ storm, χειμών stormy, χειμέριος straight, $\partial \rho \theta \delta s$ straightway, εὐθύς stranger, ξένος straw, chaff, ἄχυρον stream, δεθμα stretch, $\tau \epsilon i \nu \omega$ and compounds strike, τύπτω, τυπτήσω, ἐπάταξα, πέπληγα, ἐπλήγην string, Alvos strong, violent, ἰσχυρός, σφοδρός, έρρωμένος such, τοιοῦτος, τοιόσδε suddenly, έξαίφνης suffer, πάσχω summer, θέρος superior, be, διαφέρω supper, δείπνον, υδ. δειπνώ surpass, ὑπερβάλλω swear, δμνυμι

table, τράπεζα take, λαμβάνω talk, λαλῶ tax, φόρος, είσφορά teach, διδάσκω, παιδεύω teacher, διδάσκαλος tend (cattle, etc.), $v \in \mu \omega$ tend, θεραπεύω tendril, κλήμα tent, σκηνή terrible, δεινός test, έξετάζω than, η that, ὅτι, ἐκεῖνος then, $d\rho\alpha$, $\xi\pi\epsilon$ $i\tau\alpha$, $\tau\delta\tau\epsilon$, $\delta\delta\kappa\delta$ $i\nu$ then . . not, οὐκουν thence, $\dot{\epsilon}\kappa\epsilon\hat{\iota}\theta\epsilon\nu$ (5) there, $\dot{\epsilon}\kappa\epsilon\hat{\iota}$ (5) therefore, otv (16) thiof, κλέπτης thigh, unpos thing, πρᾶγμα, χρῆμα

think, δοκώ, νομίζω, οίομαι thither, exeloe throttle, ἄγχω thus, οΰτως thyme, θύμον time, χρόνος: right time, nick of time, καιρός (adv. ἐς καιρόν) to, $\pi \rho \delta s$, $\dot{\omega} s$, $\dot{\epsilon} \pi l$ (41) toil, κάματος tool, δργανον to-day, τήμερον to-morrow, αδριον torrent, χείμαρρος touch, ἄπτομαι, θιγγάνω tower, πύργος tread, πατώ treasurer, raplas tree, δένδρον twist, στρέφω

ugly, alσχρός unexpected, ἀπροσδόκητος unjust, ἄδικος useful, χρήσιμος utensil, σκεθος

value, ἀξία vat, ληνός vegetable, λάχανον very much, μάλιστα vessel, πλοῖον vex, λυπω victim, ἱερεῖον village, κώμη villager, κωμήτης vine, ἄμπελος vintage, τρύγητος, (ἀπο)τρυγῶ violent, σφοδρός, βίαιος violet, ἱον voice, φωνή voyage, πλοῦς

waist, ίξύς want, χρήζω, ἐθέλω war, πόλεμος warm, θερμαίνω wash, λούω (75) wealth, πλοῦτος wealthy, be, πλουτώ weather (60) weave, πλέκω weep, δακρύω, κλαίω (75) well, $\epsilon \hat{v}$, $\kappa \alpha \lambda \hat{\omega} s$ well then, $\epsilon l \dot{\epsilon} \nu$ well, be, ύγιαίνω what kind (7), ποῖος, ὅποιος, οῖος wheat, mupol when, $\pi \delta \tau \epsilon$, $\delta \pi \delta \tau \epsilon$, $\delta \tau \epsilon$ (5) whence, $\pi \delta \theta \epsilon \nu$, $\delta \pi \delta \theta \epsilon \nu$, $\delta \theta \epsilon \nu$ (5) where, ποθ, οθ, όπου (5) whistle, συρίζω, συρίττω white, heukos whither, moî, omoi, of (5) who, τίς, ὄς, ὄστις (5) wicked, άδικος, πονηρός wickedness, πονηρία wife, γυνή wild, aypios will, γνώμη, βούλησις, διαθήκη willing, ἐκών, ἄσμενος willing, be, βούλομαι wind, ἀνεμος: west wind, Ζέφυρος: east wind, $\epsilon \bar{\nu} \rho o s$: north wind βορέας: south wind, νότος window, $\theta v \rho l s$ wine, olvos winnow, λικμῶ winter, χειμών wintry, χειμέριος wish, $\dot{\epsilon}\theta\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\omega$ withy, λύγος witness, μάρτυς wolf, λύκος woman, γυνή wonder, θαυμάζω wont, είωθα wool, έρια word, λόγος work, Epyov work, έργάζομαι worth, agios wrist, καρπός write, γράφω wrong, do, άδικω

yardarm, κεραία year, έτος, ένιαυτός yes, μάλιστά γε, ναί yesterday, χθές, έχθές yet, moreover, έτι yoke, ζυγόν young, νέος

